NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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東京帝國大學法學部研究室

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

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North-China Daily News & Herald Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane-Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

Announcements in this column $5 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."

BIRTH

LUTFY.—On February 29, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lutfy, a son, GARY PETER. 11129

ENGAGEMENT

VEIR–DUDLEY.—The engagement is announced between RICHARD CALDWELL, son of Mrs. M. Veir and the late Mr. J. C. Veir, of Shanghai, and MONA AGNES, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dudley, of Shanghai. -3236

CARD

Mr. H. J. ENCARNACAO tenders sincere thanks to his friends for expressions of sympathy and for floral tributes sent during the time of his recent bereavement. 11116

A Donation to Charity is a very fitting *In Memoriam* token of love and respect and will bring real help to distressed persons. Instead of sending wreaths and flowers, send a donation to your National Society: *they need your help.* 11055

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

Periodical Investment Deposits

Deposits carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be received at the Loans and Banking Office, Finance Department, Room 137, Administration Building, 209 Kiangse Road on the following days:—

Friday, March 1
Saturday, March 2
Monday, March 4
Tuesday, March 5

Fixed Deposits

The Bank is open for the receipt of Fixed Deposits for six and twelve months carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. per annum respectively under the terms of Municipal Notification No. 4911 each day on which the Council's offices are open for public business.

Further information may be obtained from the Treasurer, Administration Building. 11113

CHINA FINANCE CORPORATION

Federal Inc. U.S.A.
SHANGHAI

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Common Stockholders of the China Finance Corporation, Federal Inc. U.S.A., that the Annual General Meeting of the Corporation will be held at its office, 9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Monday, March 11, 1940, at 10 a.m., for the transaction of any and all business that may properly come before the said meeting.

The transfer books and share register of members will be closed from March 4, 1940 to March 11, 1940, both days inclusive.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 28, 1940, a tax paying dividend of $0.05½ per share was declared.

In accordance with the Revenue Act relating to China Trade Act Corporations this dividend is payable to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1939, and the Bye-Laws of the Corporation provide that such special dividend shall be paid to Common Stockholders only. This dividend will be distributed on March 11, 1940, and local stockholders who do not receive their dividend cheques by March 13, 1940, are requested to communicate with the office of this Corporation.

As the deficit Account of the Corporation has not yet been eliminated, no ordinary dividend can be paid.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Sgd.) V. O. REMEDIOS
Secretary.
11098

NOTICE

I have pleasure in announcing that Mr. Eric Cawood Robinson has joined me in business from March 1, 1940. He is authorized to do business on my behalf and will sign for me per pro.

N. H. RUTHERFORD,
16 Central Road.
11127

CHINA COAST OFFICERS GUILD

MEMBERS are advised that an Ordinary General meeting will be held at the Guild office, TO-DAY at 5 p.m. 11120

To-day's Events

MARCH

1 St. David's Day
1 Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo enthroned (1934)
1 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.

Coming Events

MARCH

2 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
2 'Adieu Mimi,' Light Op., Lyc., 8.45
3 Municipal Orchestra Concert, Lyc., 5.15
3 'Adieu Mimi,' Light Op., Lyc., 8.45
4 S.A.C.S. 'Sung' Period, S.A.S., 5.30
4 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
4 Shanghai Choral Society, Handel's 'The Messiah', H. T. Cathedral, 5.45
5 A.W.C. Library tiffin, 12.30
5 Shanghai Choral Society, Handel's 'The Messiah', H. T. Cathedral, 5.45
5 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
5 For. Y. Lecture, 'Cancer'
6 Y.W.C.A. International Business Girls' Rally, A.W.C., 5.30
6 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Ancient Chinese Poetry,' Miss M. H. Brown, 1371 Rue Lafayette, 8.45
6 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 Community Church Organ Concert, 9
7 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 United Services Assn. extraordinary general meeting and annual general meeting, The Dome, 5.30
8 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
8 A.W.C. Song Recital, Irmgard Menzel, 9
8 Grand Charity Ball, Russian Ex-Servicemen, Cercle Sportif Français, 10
9 Oxford & Cambridge Soc. Dinner Masonic Hall
9 "Liliom," in aid of Friends of Finland Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
12 B.W.A. Jumble Sale, 9.30 a.m.
12 A.W.C. Cake-making, 3.30
19 A.W.C. Book review, 4.30
26 Shanghai Club, Annual Meeting, 5.30
26 A.W.C. Bridge and mahjongg, 3
27 M.C.L. Bridge and mahjongg, Charter House, 158 Edinburgh Road, 3.
27 China Bible House, ann. mtg., 5
27 'Music & Laughter,' Intern't'l. Comm. for Polish War Victims relief, Lyc., 9.15
28 B.W.A. Bridge and mahjongg tea, 3
29 Masonic Charity Ball, 9.30
30 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 3
31 Bateman-King Recital, Lyceum, 2.15

Charge for items $2 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.

NOTICE

THE UNITED SERVICES ASSOCIATION SHANGHAI

(Great War 1914-1918)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at The Dome, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Foochow Road entrance (Headquarters R.A.F. Association) on Friday, March 8, 1940, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution to alter and add to the existing Rules and Constitution of the Association in the manner and to the extent set forth in a Circular to Members dated February 15th 1940 copies of which have been posted to members and are obtainable upon application to the Secretary.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the same place and on the same day at 5.45 p.m. or as soon afterwards as the aforesaid Extraordinary General Meeting shall be concluded, the TWENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held for the following purposes, namely:—

To receive and consider the Annual Report and Accounts for the past year, to elect members to serve on the Committee and such officers as it may be necessary to elect and to transact any other business of the Association.

By Order of the Committee,
A. PULLEN,
Secretary.
10978

THE NEW ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING WORKS LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances)
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE OF RETURN TO HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SHARES

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a first return of capital represented by the issue of one share of SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS LIMITED in exchange for each share of THE NEW ENGINEERING & SHIPBUILDING WORKS LTD. held, has been declared in this matter and is payable to members on the Company's share register as of November 21, 1939. The same may be received at our office on February 21, 1940, or on any subsequent working day thereafter.

Upon applying for the above, members must produce the ordinary share certificate (s) covering their holding in this Company, for surrender and cancellation, together with the Form of Receipt and Authority mailed on February 20, 1940, duly completed in all particulars.

I. E. ROBERTS, A.C.A.
T. D. DRYSDALE,
Liquidators.

323 Sassoon House, Shanghai.
February 20, 1940. 11034

NOTICE

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Our Main store in Nanking Road and our Branches in Avenue Joffre and Bubbling Well Road will be closed to-day in the morning for our Annual Stock-taking.

BUSINESS AS USUAL FROM 1 P.M.

MARCH 1, 1940. 11117

"WHAT?"

roared the judge, "Am I to believe that you killed a man for a paltry two dollars?" "Well, judge" pleaded the accused, "it's like this; two bucks here and two bucks there . ." You would certainly be convicted of carelessness in the Court of Public Opinion if you failed to cover your car with a Comprehensive Policy.

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11128

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11087

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ST. EMILION
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ST. ESTEPHE

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44 Foochow Road Telephone 17589

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(Incorporated in Hongkong)
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MARINE, FIRE, MOTOR CAR, ACCIDENT INSURANCE
Telephone 12981 26 The Bund

MAXINE MAXINE
261 AVENUE HAIG
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CATHAY MANSIONS
For invitation cards, please telephone 78412
-3214

THE CHINA COASTERS TIDE BOOK
AND NAUTICAL POCKET MANUAL FOR 1940

A handbook of reference indispensable to those who sail in China and near-by waters, and to all officers engaged in shipping in this part of the world. For over forty years it has been published annually, and to-day is the only work of its kind issued in China.

CONTENTS:

Calenders for 1940:
Time of Sunrise and Moonrise
Astronomical Computations
Tides at Tungsha
Tides at Woosung
Tides at Yangtze Ports

Shanghai Harbour Regulations:
Semaphore Services
Weather Forecasts
Pilots and Pilotage Board
Berthing Signals
Sections of Harbour
Names and Numbers of Coastal Steamers
Harbour Regulations
Harbour Notifications in Force
Quarantine Regulations
Call Flags

Maps and Plans:
Shanghai Harbour
Hongkong Harbour
Canton Harbour
Dairen Harbour
Shanghai House Flags
Typhoon Indicator

General Information:
Port Signals
International Signal Code
Morse and Semaphore Alphabet
Wind and Weather
Storm Signal Codes
Mean Barometer
Typhoon Signals and Anchorages
China Sea Currents
Tidal Theories
Buoys and Beacons
Distance Tables
Rules of the Road at Sea
Time Signals of the Far East

Harbour Regulations, Signals, Tide Tables, etc., for

Hongkong	Tsingtao
Canton	Chefoo
Ningpo	Taku Bar and Tientsin
Swatow	Chinwangtao
Amoy	Newchwang (Yingkow)
Foochow	Dairen
Wenchow	Bangkok Bar

502 pages, $9

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PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai. Telephone 11055

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"THE MESSIAH"
Holy Trinity Cathedral
Monday, March 4, at 5.45 p.m.
Tuesday, March 5, at 5.45 p.m.
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11126

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Manager of the
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26 THE BUND
Office Telephone: 10168
Residence Telephone: 71784
11108

IT WILL NOT BE LONG NOW!

The initial sizeable shipment of new 1940 model FORDS and MERCURYS has arrived in Shanghai.

Announcement will be made in the near future when cars are through Customs and on display.

BILLS MOTORS
Fed. Inc. U.S.A.
615 Ave. Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

PHYSICIAN retiring after eighteen years' practice in Tientsin, wishes to sell his office, bacteriological laboratory and dispose of his furnished house. Everything for Tientsin Dollars 20,000. For particulars please apply to Dr. M. V. Cherdynzeff, 142 Council Road, Tientsin. -3521

FOR SALE, foreign house in the residential section of French Concession, land nearly 2 mow. Address Box 1870, NCDN. -3534

COOK-boy recommended, Address Box 1843, NCDN. or telephone Cathay Mansions, Room 211, after office hours. 11093

LOST, large Airedale dog. Reward offered. Please communicate 502 Hungjao Road, Telephone 29538. 11094

THE E-W brand of bullet-proof vest, is the symbol that made the bullet-proof vest famous. Telephone 42621. -3428

FOR SALE, two vacant lots on Lincoln Avenue, area mow 1½ and 2¼ mow respectively. Price cheap. Address Box 1711, NCDN. -3255

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

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Richest in CREAM
Grade "A" (T.T.)
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BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER (EXTREME-ORIENT) S.A.
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Reserves: Frs. 3,000,000
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Shanghai Branch: 24 THE BUND
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Otaru	(Marunouchi)
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Honolulu	Peking	Yingkow
Hsinking	Rangoon	

G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

華僑銀行有限公司
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in the Straits Settlements)
120 Kiukiang Road
CAPITAL:
AUTHORIZED Sts. Currency $40,000,000
PAID-UP Sts. Currency $10,000,000
Successors to
The Ho Hong Bank, Ltd.
The Chinese Commercial Bank, Ltd.
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Head Office—SINGAPORE
Branches and Correspondents in the Principal Cities of the World
Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business transacted.
C. L. TAN, *Manager*

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Smartly cut Double-Breasted Style in Fawn Shade and Check Lined—Sizes 36" to 44"
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A MAP OF SHANGHAI
(65 inches by 32 inches), published by authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council, covers the following area:—
North to South: Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to Lunghwa.
West to East: The Aerodrome to Pootung.
PRICE $6
North-China Daily News Office
17 The Bund, Shanghai
AND ALL LOCAL BOOKSELLERS

North-China Daily News Broadcasts
Station XMHD (760 kc. 395 m)
In English (including Sundays) at 12.45 noon and 9 p.m. and in Chinese (except Sundays) at 1.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m.

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Feb. 28 16.00	Feb. 28 21.00	Feb. 29 4.00	Feb. 29 9.00
Barometer inches	30.34	30.37	30.32	30.34
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.25	+0.22	+0.12	+0.02
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.14	+0.05	−0.02	−0.03
Wind (direction)	NNE	NE/N	NNE	NNE
" (miles per hour)	22.4	16.8	16.8	15.6
Temperature (Fahr.)	38.75	37.2	36.°9	35.°2
Humidity %	70	79	93	96
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	10	10
Rainfall inches	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.11

Siccawei Abridged Report February 28	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.31	+0.18	30.20
Temp. Min. 38.°5 Max. 42.°4	40.°5	−6.°3	42.°6
Total rainfall January to 1 midnight before last (inches)	5.78	0.19	42.8

Time and Tide	1/3	2/3	3/3	4/3	5/3	6/3	7/3
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.21	6.20	6.19	6.18	6.17	6.16	6.15
Sun sets at Shanghai	17.52	17.52	17.53	17.54	17.55	17.55	17.56
Moon rises at Shanghai	0.19	1.16	2.07	2.54	3.37	4.16	4.52
Moon sets at Shanghai	11.12	12.03	12.55	13.48	14.41	15.35	16.28
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	16.10	17.19	5.52	7.07	8.00	8.50	9.40
Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18	7.57	9.00	10.42	13.06	13.50	14.29	15.10
H.W. Wsung Bar 6 to 18	17.20	5.52	7.40	9.19	10.15	10.54	11.30
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	7.42	6.80	7.36	8.22	8.74	8.90	7.85

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

FRIDAY, March 1.	Reg.	Ord.
Amoy and Hongkong	*20.00	7.15
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	*20.00	8.00
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	*20.00	8.00
Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai	10.30	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	14.00	14.30
Japan and Korea Canada U.S.A. Europe via Pacific A	14.00	16.00
Indo-China (Z) via H'phong B	—	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Haiphong ..	19.30	20.00
Hongkong	19.30	20.00
SATURDAY, March 2.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Japan H'lulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific .. x	*20.00	9.30
Chefoo and Tientsin	10.00	10.30
Nantung	14.30	15.00
C'tral America Canal Zone zc	—	—
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Hongkong	19.30	20.00
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	20.00	20.00
SUNDAY, March 3.		
Aust. N.Z. and Manila	10.00	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	10.00	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for U.S.A., Canada and Europe, closes at 12.00 on 1st.
B Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 1st.
C Parcel mail for Central America and Canal Zone, closes at 16.00 on 2nd.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on March 3, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary due London on March 13.

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on March 3, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary due San Francisco on March 12.

Air France per steamer on March 3, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary.

Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.

Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong. Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00 at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kaigan, Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Chengte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe via Siberia are despatched on every Tuesday and Friday per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Pacific, Mar. 1, due London April 5.
Per steamer via Pacific, Mar. 2, due London April 10.
Per steamer via Suez, Mar. 9, due London April 8.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday Min. 33.0 Max. 39.0
Same date, 1939 Min. — Max. —
Rainfall .30 (Snow melted).

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday Min. Nil. Max. Nil.
Same date, 1939 Min. Nil. Max. Nil

State on the morning of the 28th:—High and rising pressure over China: normal and unsteady over Japan. Depression crossing the Eastern Sea moving eastward. Strong northerly to easterly winds. Rainy and cold weather with snow flakes.

State on the morning of the 29th:—Overcast and cold weather with snow and rain. Strong north-easterly wind. High and steady pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and cold weather with strong north-westerly to north-easterly winds around Shantung. Overcast and cold with snow or rain but improving and strong north-easterly to northerly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

Salvation Army Annual Appeal

Brought Forward			$111,956
Anonymous	1,510	Chou Yu Fu	50
Paper Co V R	4,000	C C Sheng	50
Netherlands	2,000	De Bruyn W N	50
Yih Kee	1,000	Pott E F	50
S C Yah	1,000	Bell Mary M.	30
Yan Sung	1,000	Wilson H T	30
Yuen Foong	1,000	Smith Walter	25
Chin Den	1,000	Hu Shu Chun	20
Wan Kuo	1,000	Tsai Ho Chang	20
Tz Den Co	1,000	G W C	15
Tung Z S	600	Chen Chao Me	10
Jing Hwa	500	Lin Kuo Kao	10
Jen Kee	500	Cheng Yang Pei	10
Tung Tai Co	500	Yang Yuan Kang	10
Chang Li Yung	500	Ho Lien Kang	10
Pao Hwa Co	500	Ting Tzu Nung	10
Yah Foong Co	500	Chen Hui Min	10
Ting K C	500	Sun Chin Tu	10
Chien Pai Ming	400	H C Chao	10
S L Chang	400	Hsueh Shou Nan	10
Chang Pei Chin	200	Chang Shih Teh	10
Kiu Kee Pao Ho	200	Huang Fu Chen	10
Giermann WKH	200	C C Pan	10
Bakker O G	200	C H Chang	10
Schaap C J	200	Fang Chuen Hua	10
Billy & Michael	200	McCutchen L O	10
Chen Ping	200	Parsee Brothers	10
Kruimel H	150	Amer Friend	10
Hut Y Y Rd.	110	Po To Li Yuan	7
C H Chou	100	Dr Chen	5
Chen D B	100	Dr Wang	5
Sing Yi & Co	100	Chen Ta Ming	5
L F Wang	100	Wang Sheng Fu	5
Li Ming Yao	100	Y C Ching	5
P S Chang	100	Hsin Chen Hu	5
Yih Hwa	100	Wu Jung Tu	5
Tung Yih	100	Cheng Pang Hu	5
Tai Huo Chiang	100	Chen Teh Ming	5
Fan Shih Ling	100	Lo Chun	5
C H Shing	100	Chu Chun Sheng	5
Baudez	100	Li Kui Ming	5
Hipps J B	100	Lin Yao Ching	5
I T'ai Hsing	100	Ch'en Tien Chin	5
Nan Hwa Shang	100	S C Chuang	5
Merrick R F	97	Lu Cha Yen	5
Beebe R L	58	Liang Er Shou	2
Chu Keng Hsin	50	J Petterson	2
Yang Wen Yao	50	Yao Ging Chee	1
Ho Jui Kuo	50	Pu Soo Hsiou	1
Yu Ching Teh	50		$135,596
Pi Shing Po	50		
Hsu Mei Ching	50		

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Franz Kopetsky $10

European Refugee Maternity Ward
IN HONOUR OF POP'S 80TH BIRTHDAY
H. A. Meyer $15

Rickshaw Mission
Dr. Ralph C. Wells $25

K.D.S. Convalescent Home
Winnings at Bingo $9.20

G.F.S. Sick Fund
IN MEMORY OF MRS. MINNIE LOGAN
Mr. and Mrs. William Smith $10

Cathedral Girls School
IN MEMORY OF MISS I. M. FLEET
Miss E. M. Adlam $50

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

High Prices:

A Plea for Action

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR, — The French Concession authorities are, as we all know now, waging war on profiteers, gaining the great appreciation and gratitude of the residents. Mayor Fu Siao-en has also stepped forward and desires to inflict capital punishment on the profiteers. I do hope his wish will materialize. As to the S.M.C., let us see what they are doing to alleviate the hardships of suffering humanity. They apparently believe in the "shock cure," and to start with, they have decided to increase the taxes by 50 per cent. I nearly fell off my chair when I learnt of the astounding news, and were it not for the fact that I have a strong heart, I would now be in the General Hospital.

I understand that the decision of the S.M.C. to increase taxes was to find funds to reduce the heavy debt that they had incurred! How this huge debt came about I must leave to others more competent than myself to fathom and divulge to the ratepayers of the International Settlement who must not be led by the nose and do just as the S.M.C. please to patch up their mismanagement which is mooted in some quarters.

To return to the matter of profiteering which is going on unabated, I would suggest that the S.M.C. follow the actions of the F.M.C. immediately as the residents have suffered far too long and their patience is strained to the breaking point. Of course the S.M.C. have not the power to carry out Mayor Fu Siao-en's scheme of capital punishment, but in its stead could not flogging be adopted? Confinement in jail would be too light a punishment for the profiteers.

G. P.

Shanghai, Feb. 26.

These Cinema Fans:

A Question Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me if Elissa Landi a Hollywood actress is blonde or brunette? What colour of eyes and hair?

(MISS) L. OSIAL.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

***Elissa Landi has red-gold hair and green eyes.—ED.

Rates Increase:

Should Gambling be Allowed?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I consider that the present financial state of the Shanghai Municipal Council's funds is very directly due to the narrow-minded policy at present in operation in the Settlement. The S.M.C. derive quite a considerable sum from the taxation of such mild forms of gambling as Hai-Alai, slot-machines, etc., whereas this source of income is entirely non-existent in the International Settlement under the present system. As a result, considerable sums of money that should find their way into the exchequer of the S.M.C. are being constantly contributed to the upkeep of the Concession, thereby creating the necessity for additional taxation in the International Settlement.

The existence of gambling saloons on the immediate fringes of the Settlement is another glaring example of the outlets for money of which, but for the present "Mrs. Grundy" policy of the S.M.C. a considerable percentage should find its way to the coffers of the Municipal Council.

In conclusion I should like to point out that as long as there is a city called Shanghai, containing an enormous number of gamblers of all colours and nationalities, there will be gambling, and as long as the old ladies of the S.M.C. refuse to avail themselves of this potential source of income, the case of the taxpayer will indeed be hard in comparison with that of the Concession.

BEAMEND.

Shanghai, Feb. 29.

"The Tower of London":

An Invitation to Timothy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,— I am glad to discover that my surmises with regard to timid TIMOTHY have been confirmed. To wit: it appears he is, by his own confession, a very personification of timidity; and is besides, propagandist by profession. But the mistake he has made in this instance is that he has taken the public press for a pulpit and the Shanghai grown-ups for his baby wards in the Mission compound!

As to his plane (does he mean aeroplane?), this is very interesting, providing of course he does not go too, too high up in the stratosphere and end up in a nose dive! But to return to the postulate: There was a time when such persons as the Pharisees had free access to the market places where, I believe, they did a lot of talking; and to the Temple where they were wont to make prayers, disdainful of certain and sundry who did not tow up to their conception of the proper. But we know the story, and that it was a lowly publican who received the commendation.

It is also interesting to note that TIMOTHY reads, writes and speaks Chinese. But, evidently, his accomplishments in this direction are confined within a scope that excludes public knowledge, such as to be found in the native dailies, cinemas, etc., which set forth the faults of this sinful world. And here we remember a one who took particular interest in this life, and is remembered and respected today by Christians and atheists alike as the "friend of sinners." But, I take it, TIMOTHY is not interested in this form of study.

Again, to quote him: "Imagine a Tarzan picture holds the record run for any picture in Shanghai. There is something to be said for Darwin there!" But here let me remind my good timid friend that Darwin never claimed that he was himself a monkey, but thought that certain types of humans possessed traits as might suggest a simian ancestry. Thinking it over, I am led to believe he was right! particularly of that type noted for their timidity—even to scampering for shelter at the mere sight of a harmless snakeskin! Then again, you have doubtless noticed Sir, a curio of three monkeys: one with its eyes shut, the other with its mouth closed and the third with a finger in each ear, lest they see, hear and speak and a TIMOTHY be shocked!

But Sir, I hope TIMOTHY will see the joke and laugh with us, at his own ridiculousness, so proving himself brave after all.

BIMBO THE GREAT.

Shanghai, Feb. 28.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR MARCH, 1940

6.—Mercury at a Stationary point, 1 a.m.
8.—Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 10 p.m. V. 3° 22' N.
10.—Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 7.30 a.m. M. 1° 45' N.
11.—Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 4.25 p.m. J. 1° 42' S.
12.—Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 10.01 p.m. S. 1° 29' S.
14.—Mars in conjunction with Moon, 7.41 a.m. M. 3° 12' N.
13.—Venus in conjunction with Moon, 6.47 a.m. V. 2° 36' N.
14.—Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 11.06 a.m. U. 2° 17' N.
15.—Neptune in opposition with Sun, 5 p.m.
15.—Mercury in Inferior conjunction with Sun, 11 p.m.
17.—Mars and Uranus in conjunction, 2 a.m. M. 1° 6' N.
21. Sun enters the sign Aries, Spring Equinox 2.24 a.m.
23.—Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 3.33 p.m. N. 3° 36' N.
26.—Venus and Uranus in conjunction, 10 h p.m. V. 2° 31' N.
28.—Mercury at a stationary point, 8 a.m.
29.—Venus in Perihelion, 9 a.m.

Constellation at 9 p.m.

In the north: Polaris is near its western elongation, a favourable position to make observations of Azimuth; Ursa Major approaches the meridian. In the east, between Bootes and Ursa Major are Canes Venatici and Coma Berenices. Along the Ecliptic, Virgo is rising, Leo midway, Cancer reaches to the meridian, Gemini is past, next Taurus, then Aries, and lastly Pisces just setting. In the southeast, Hydra stretches its long neck to the meridian. In the south, Canis Minor is near the Equator and Sirius and Orion are conspicuous in the southwest. (Sirius is now known as a double star). North of the Ecliptic, above Gemini and Taurus is Auriga, while Andromeda is just setting. Perseus and Cassiopeia are in the Milky Way, which is nearly parallel with the meridian. The Milky Way will not impede to see the Zodiacal Light, the Moon being absent.

Phases of the Moon

1.—Last Quarter	10.35 a.m.
9.—New Moon	10.23 a.m.
17.—First Quarter	11.25 a.m.
24.—Full Moon	3.33 a.m.
31.—Last Quarter	0.20 a.m.
9.—Moon in Apogee	1.00 p.m.
23.—Moon in Perigee	23. 6 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF SUN

Rises	Equat. of time	Sets
3.—6.26	add 12 min. 11 sec.	5.58
10.—6.18	add 10 min. 33 sec.	6.06
17.—6.09	add 8 min. 39 sec.	6.08
24.—6.00	add 6 min. 33 sec.	6.12
31.—5.51		

RISING AND SETTING OF MOON

Rises	Souths	Sets
1.—11.44 p.m.	5.52 a.m.	11.18 a.m.
5.—2.22 a.m.	6.26 a.m.	2.46 a.m.
10.—6.34 a.m.	0.52 p.m.	7.09 p.m.
15.—11.11 a.m.	4.36 p.m.	10.36 p.m.
20.— 3.28 p.m.	9.08 p.m.	3.03 p.m.
25.— 7.10 p.m.	0.52 a.m.	6.46 a.m.
30.—11.16 p.m.	5.30 a.m.	10.55 a.m.

Aspects of Principal Planets

Mercury being at a stationary point on the 6th, begins to move retrograde in the constellation Pisces, very near the Vernal point "Gamma." On the 15th it is in inferior conjunction and passes between the Sun and the Earth. It passes the meridian (Souths) on the 1st at 1.15 p.m.; on the 16th at 11.59 a.m.

Venus is an evening star, and will be seen soon after sunset, south of the westpoint. It is moving northward and eastward among the stars, and at the end of the month will be near the Pleiades and the well-known winter group of bright stars. On the 29th it will pass its perihelion, shortest distance from the Sun. Stellar magnitude —3.6 to —3.8. Souths on 1st at 2.48 p.m.; on 16th at 2.49 p.m.

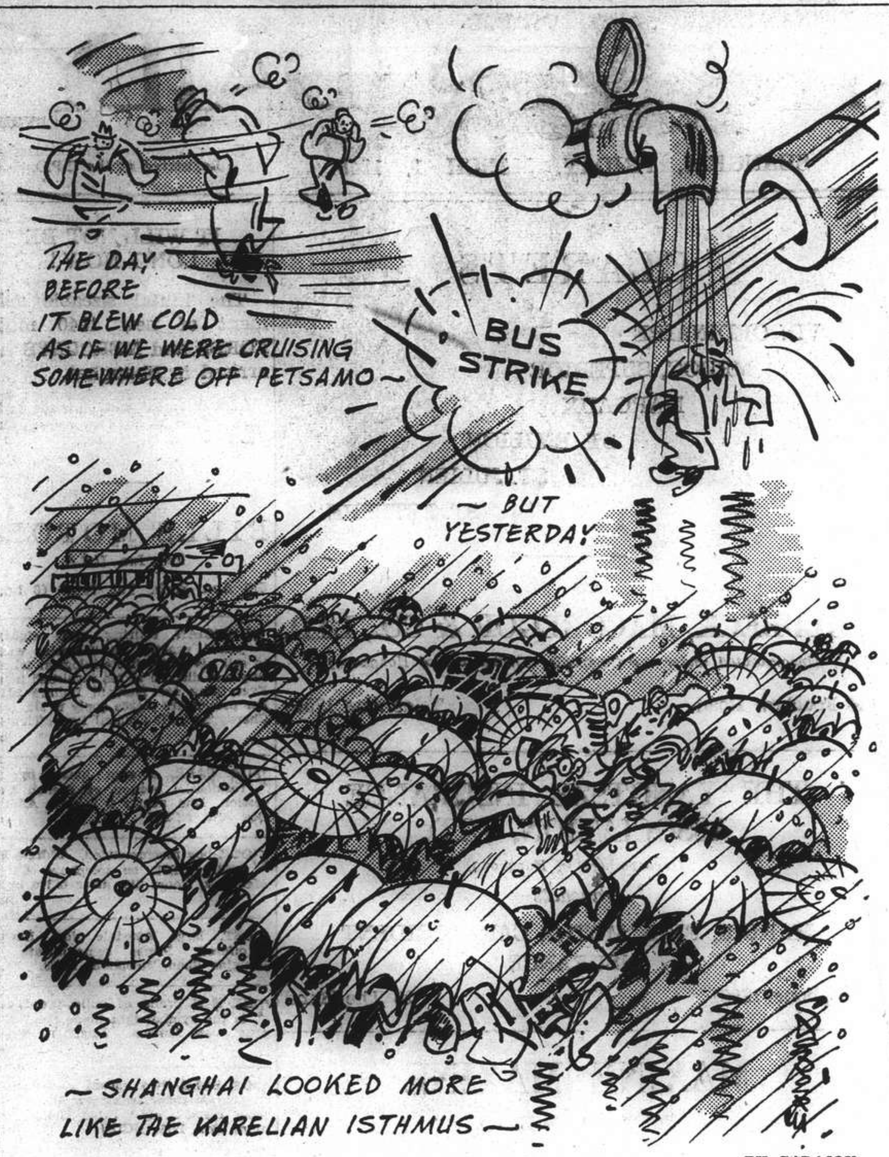
Mars will be seen in the western sky in the late twilight throughout the evening; it sets before midnight, in the westnorthwest. It moves from Pisces into Aries. Souths on 1st at 3.49 p.m.; on 16th at 3.30 p.m.

Jupiter advances rapidly its setting, and will be visible only a short time after the twilight. It moves in the constellation Pisces, and passes the Equator entering in the northern hemisphere, magnitude —1.6. Souths on 1st t 2.10 p.m.; on 16th at 2.23 p.m.

Saturn enters in a region of the sky, the constellation Aries, the Ram, where there are no great stars, but numerous Nebulae. On the 8th it is in conjunction with Venus. Souths on 1st at 3.11 p.m.; on 16th at 2.18 p.m.

Uranus, in the constellation Aries, souths on 1st at 4.29 p.m.; on the 16th at 3.32 p.m.

Neptune in opposition with the Sun on the 15th will be visible the whole night in Leo. Souths on 1st at 1.09 a.m.; on the 16th at 0.08 a.m.


THE DAY BEFORE IT BLEW COLD AS IF WE WERE CRUISING SOMEWHERE OFF PETSAMO—
BUS STRIKE
— BUT YESTERDAY
— SHANGHAI LOOKED MORE LIKE THE KARELIAN ISTHMUS —

BY SAPAJOU

The Influence of News

France's War Effort

All Germany is France's Enemy; French People United Behind Army

BY SOMERSET MAUGHAM (*The Famous British Novelist*)

Somerset Maugham is one of Great Britain's most famous novelists and playwrights. His works have been translated into almost every language. Mr. Maugham has just completed an extended tour of France, in the course of which he has seen every aspect of France's war effort. In this article he gives his impressions of what he learnt and saw.

I DO not believe that the world yet realizes how intense the French effort is and with what determination the whole country has applied its energies to the prosecution of the struggle. Nor do I think people yet realize the spirit that has enabled the French nation to accept with fortitude and resignation the sacrifices they have been called upon to make.

I have spent six weeks making a survey of the activities of France: I have been to the Front, I have visited a naval base, I have seen the factories in which are manufactured all things necessary for modern war from great cannon to shirts for the troops; I have stayed in the districts to which the refugees from Alsace and Lorraine have been evacuated; I have talked to hundreds of people, from generals in command of an army corps to the humble priests of country parishes; and though twice the time I had at my disposal would have been needed to give me even a bird's eye view of all that strenuous endeavour I have at least learnt a variety of things which I think it would be well for the world to know.

Everyone knows with what efficiency France completed her mobilization. But what many people are apt to forget is that the French nation has been mobilized three times in one year. In September 1938, in the following March, and then again last August, all the able-bodied men of France between the ages of twenty and fifty were taken from their peaceful avocations to put on their uniform and assist the country in its peril.

Three times in one year every activity in the pleasant land of France was dislocated. Is it surprising that they said it is too much? Is it surprising that they said to one another: "This time we must make an end of it. *Il faut en finir.*"

They set their teeth. I think there are few men in France who do not share the common feeling that this time they are going to see it through. They are going to fight now to the bitter end and they will never accept a peace that will expose them again, perhaps in a short time, to the affliction, loss and inconvenience of another mobilization. I have known the French all my life; I have never known them more calm, more resolute and more single-minded.

Not Divided

What ignorance of the French temper it showed when the Germans thought that in France they were fighting a house divided against itself!

When I was on the front I met one of the ablest generals the army possesses; he told me his mother was eighty-six and she had seen Germany at war with France three times.

"It is too much," he said. And when I was visiting the refugees I talked with a funny little old woman with white hair. "I'm over eighty," she told me, "and this is the third time I've had to flee from my house in Lorraine." And she added: "It is too much."

It gave me a curious little pang in my heart to hear that poor old peasant woman use the selfsame words as the distinguished general had used.

The French want to be free for ever from the danger presented by an aggressive and belligerent neighbour, they want to be sure that for at least a century they will be safe from invasion, they want to spare their children from the horror of war which they have had to endure twice within twenty-five years, they want to be allowed to till their fields and tend their vineyards and devote themselves to the arts of peace.

A Bitter Feeling

Most intelligent Frenchmen will tell you that France is not essentially an industrial nation, it is a nation, above all of peasants and peasant-farmers. Its artificers are little interested in mass-production; they prefer to give their time and attention to articles that require for their manufacture, taste and the personal touch.

Imperialism

They realize that the attitude that the Allies adopted was due to their fear of French Imperialism. But the French are not an imperialistic nation. I am not now giving my own opinions but merely repeating what I have heard from the mouths of all manner of persons, persons in all walks of life.

It is very generally admitted that the Napoleonic imperialism was a disaster to France. The Colonial Empire has been won almost by accident and the sense of it has never entered into the consciousness of the French as our own Empire has into that of the English. The feeling is universal, I think, that with a democracy like that of France imperialism is out of the question; in the fierceness of political animosities a government that showed any tendencies in that direction would stand no chance of subsisting.

Jean Giraudoux, who is not only a distinguished official at the Quai d'Orsay, but also an author of great talent, told me recently that he ascribed it to the wars that France had suffered from during the last century, for before 1870 the natality of the country continued to increase; he suggested that the fear of war and the uncertainty of the future had made people unwilling to burden themselves with large families and he expressed the opinion that the certainty of an enduring peace would cause a great change in this respect.

In the country they told me the responsibility must be attributed to the Code Napoleon which obliged the peasant-farmer to divide his land equally between his children and rather than break up his farm he limited his family to one son who could carry on, with, at the most, perhaps a second in case the first one died. Others have told me that the cause was to be sought in the selfishness of parents who hesitated to sacrifice their comforts to the needs of numerous children.

But, whatever the cause, the fact stands that the French are a nation of forty million people and they are confronted by a nation twice as large.

"How can we hope to go on holding our own against that vast number," they ask you, "unless this time at last we succeed in making ourselves unassailable?"

It is not territories they need, they have not the population to people them; it is security. To get it they are prepared for any sacrifice, for any sacrifice of ease and money and for great sacrifice of life, and I think it is as well that the world at large should realize that they are determined not to allow themselves again to be cheated of it.

The French do not believe that they can attain security merely by overthrowing Hitler and his government. The French are not at war with a band of gangsters: they are at war with Germany. They are convinced that if the Nazi leaders were overthrown Germany would in a short time spawn other leaders as ruthless and as dangerous. They have not forgotten Bismarck and William II.

One brought an army to invade their land in 1870 and the other in 1914. They look upon Hitler as an embodiment of all the instincts of aggression and the desire of domination of the German people and these his destruction will do nothing to eradicate.

No. France is at war, doggedly, resignedly, heroically, not with Hitler and the Nazis only, but with Germany. She is prepared to live at peace with Germany, but only with a Germany powerless to threaten her security.

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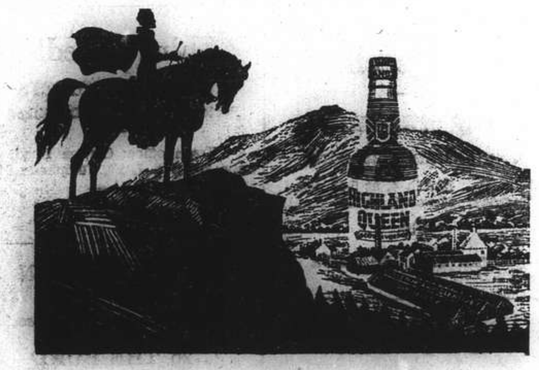

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HUGH MARTIN, *Managing Director.*

Woman's Page

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, Jan. 28.

Yesterday a very agreeable lady called with an old motor car which looked like a rag-and-bone man's hand-cart. She admired the dogs and the cat and, what we appreciated still more, she carried off our three-months accumulation of old cardboard boxes and waste paper which we had been urged to keep and of which no one yet has taken the slightest notice.

But the anti-waste campaign is really setting in vigorously. A conference of representatives of 120 local councils at Birmingham last week sent out an urgent call to the more lethargic councils to be up and saving. One speaker estimated that 250,000 tons of clean waste paper is annually thrown away in this extravagant country, and the string we squander would circle the globe several times.

In the recent debate on agriculture one M. P. gave a most instructive account of a food which he and others were making from kitchen refuse and for which, he said, the pigs—and consequently the farmers—were clamouring.

I also notice that some of the big London buildings are experimenting with a soot collector, the invention of an engineer of Paris, where it is an indictable offence to allow soot to go into the air. The soot-collector is fixed on top of the chimney and keeps the soot in a box, allowing only clean smoke to escape. I have seen, and forgotten, the figures of the amount of soot that settles on London annually. They run to thousands of tons, and the expense of it is illustrated by the restoration work going on at the House of Parliament for the past two years. Practically all the outside stonework has had to be replaced. I don't know what else soot may be useful for, but it will kill off wire worms like nothing else. Now that we are all turning into farmers that makes soot worth saving.

* * *

Blondes Score Again

In contrast with our economy urge it is to be recorded that no less than £2,750 has just been paid for a single fox fur, the highest price ever paid for a single skin. Of course, it is going to America.

The fur is described as a platinum blonde and comes from the so-called platina fox, which is the product of two freak silver fox cubs born in Norway a few years ago. The strain was very carefully preserved and bred and not a single platina fox was allowed to leave Norway. Now the type seems to be well established, though in order to keep up the price very few platina foxes are bred, just as the diamond miners will hold back most of their stones. Only 700 platina fox furs have so far come into the market since the first appeared last year. Of course, the one sold for £2,750 is exceptionally beautiful. It has a white neck and nose and a white streak between the eyes, and the bright silkiness of the fur is heightened by the delicacy of its shading. So altogether it is a beautiful thing for a woman to wear round her neck, apart from the joy it must be to her to know that there are probably not 100 other women in the world who could afford it.

* * *

Brothers of the Sea

Among the many sad and terrible stories of seamen whose ships have been sunk by German U-boats, mercilessly left to their fate in icy, stormy seas, a very beautiful one comes from a tiny hamlet on the west coast of Scotland: it only contained eight families.

Early one morning this week they saw a light on an uninhabited island near their hamlet. Four men at once went over and found eleven Swedish sailors of the ship Gothia, all that were left of her crew, three having been killed by the torpedo which sank their ship, and ten who had got away by boat being presumably lost.

The eleven survivors, very exhausted, were with difficulty got to the hamlet, and there everyone turned to get them food and clothing. And here is the crowning touch. There was to be a wedding in the hamlet that day and the best man had been forty miles the day before to buy good things for the feast. They were all set before the shipwrecked Swedes and the bride and bridegroom waited on them and pressed them to eat.

You may perhaps have picked up the Vatican broadcast last week on the horrors that are being committed by the Germans in Poland. It was stated that the facts described had been learned on unimpeachable authority. From such a source, and since the broadcast could not have been given without the Pope's authority, one cannot doubt their truth. If the purpose of the Germans is to blot out all the Poles left in the country, they could hardly act differently. It would be kinder to line them up and turn machine-guns upon them. But of course that would be to waste good ammunition on a job which brutal usage, starvation and the fearful cold will do soon enough.

The longer one lives, the more one hates cruelty in any form.

I wonder if Hitler will ever hear of the Scottish crofters who gave their wedding feast to the shipwrecked Swedes.

Gloomph and Glumph

And incidentally, it is something wholesome to set against the picture of country life presented in Eugene O'Neill's play "Desire Under the Elms," now produced at the Westminster Theatre—the high temple of high browism—after being banned for years by the Lord Chancellor. It is, I suppose, a reaction against the charm of such books as "Lorna Doone," or on a lower scale, but once very popular "Lure of Crooning Water," but it appears quite impossible for any writer to write of country life without presenting its men and women alike as grasping and utterly soulless sadists. This is called being "strong and realist," and there is no one who prides himself more on these qualities than Eugene O'Neill.

The play begins with a 76-year-old New England farmer, as gaunt and stony as his fields, bringing home his third wife, having already killed two with over work and being fully prepared to kill another. The wife, however, anxious to have a son in order that she may retain the farm, seduces her stepson. Then, however, she falls in love with him, and, thinking that he doubts her, kills her baby in order to prove her devotion to him.

But surely the author breaks down badly in this. There are many reasons why a woman might kill her baby, but merely to please its father would never be one of them. However, the great point is to depict country folk as being as beastly as possible. And to deepen the impression throughout the play (like the Jub-Jub "which lives in perpetual passion") everyone is in an unrelieved state of surly ill-temper with everyone else and their language is "accordin'." It is true that most of the London theatres just now are given up to revues and farces of a pretty feeble character. But it is difficult to think that the antidote offered by the Westminster has much to say for itself.

* * *

Sorrows of Vackors

The vackies (otherwise as you may remember children evacuated from town to country have caused a great many difficulties, but they were hardly expected to give rise to a legal point of the greatest subtlety. The point is this. Do the people on whom vackies are billeted automatically become their guardians?

An 11-year-old boy was evacuated from East Ham to Faringdon in Berkshire. He was of the hopeless incorrigible order and at last the lady on whom he had been planted applied to the local Juvenile Court to have him sent to an approved school (called, in a less mealy-mouthed age, a reformatory). The Faringdon magistrates, warily scenting trouble, referred her to East Ham. There too the magistrates were on their guard and dismissed the case, saying that Faringdon had full power to deal with it. But the chairman of the Bench gave away the show when he said that he could not imagine what would happen if the parents of evacuated children had to realize that the people on whom their offspring were billeted automatically became their guardians.

Some consideration too might be spared for the country folk who have taken in vackies. For to be a guardian in the eyes of the law is rather worse than to be a parent in respect of responsibilities.

We shall hear the Lord Chief Justice pronouncing on this knotty point sooner or later. Meanwhile the unfortunate lady in Faringdon is left with an incorrigibly bad boy on her hands.

* * *

Rely On Me, Madam

Another lady also saddled with an incubus of most extraordinary nature is a widow, Mrs. Ella Cox of Chiswick. We have heard more than enough of people who can't get servants, never in my recollection of any who can't get rid of them. But that is Mrs. Cox's position. She has a man servant who has been with her for 14 years and she wants him to go. But he won't. She has dismissed him, she has stopped his pay, she has locked him out of the house, but he merely waits till a door is opened and comes in again.

I am quoting from her statement to the Chiswick magistrates to whom she applied to rid her of her remarkable stayer. She says he is perfectly well behaved and respectful, but he has become a perfect Old Man of the Sea. "He is driving me frantic," she says.

His story is that he likes the house, that he has got used to it, that he hopes to die there and that he knows better what is good for Mrs. Cox than she does.

The magistrates' case was that they had no power to intervene.

So poor Mrs. Cox left the court in tears.

When the reporters flocked round to interview her, she was feebly accepting a cup of tea from the Old Man of the Sea.

Here's Wishing, Thoughtfully!

By J. E. Sewell

If there is one war-time cliché beyond all others of which I have become heartily tired, it is "wishful thinking." It seems impossible nowadays to express any cheerful opinion about how things are going without causing some knowing person to produce it, with a smile of superior pity.

I mean no disrespect to the psychoanalysts who invented the phrase. I am sure they are very wise and intelligent and valuable creatures, and entitled to use what jargon they like. Once their terms begin to fall with over-much regularity from more common lips, however, I grow restless and suspicious.

What, after all, is this wishful thinking which we must at all costs avoid? I take it to mean thinking that certain events will happen because we want them to happen, even against what a cooler scientific intelligence would regard as strong evidence that they will not happen at all. It is a common human failing and, in war-time, like most habits of thought, it can obviously be dangerous: but is it quite the danger we imagine?

My history is shaky, but I must suppose that there was a certain amount of wishful thinking on the quarter-deck of the Victory before Trafalgar. The current gibe might have been whispered, a little gloomily, in the boat which carried Wolfe to the Heights of Abraham. On Plymouth Hoe, in 1588, a mistrustful modern would have known just what to say to Drake; and he would certainly have been sent home by Henry V on the eve of Agincourt.

I am afraid that most our national heroes have been wishful thinkers. It was very wrong of them, and the fact that they were successful is no doubt to be attributed to sheer luck. On the other hand, since we are fighting a war, I have a sneaking, foolish fancy that any one of them just now would be rather more use than the wisest of psychological detectives, trained to ferret out the secret wishes which tend to invalidate logic in times of stress.

Faith and Hope

This, I know, is not the whole truth. At its worst, wishful thinking is a dangerously fatuous complacency. Its denouncers, however, are frequently no less fatuous in their tacit assumption that all news is bad news until it can be proved good, and that, when a good or bad outcome can be expected, the bad one is more likely to turn up.

Some form of wishful thinking is at the root of all initiative and daring and high courage in the face of danger. It is practised, automatically, by every serving soldier, sailor and airman, and I am beginning to think that the civil population might be allowed its reasonably small share as well.

There is, I admit, another kind of courage which needs no such stimulus. You may find it in Haig's "backs to the wall" despatch, or, more poetically, in that thrilling quatrain of A. E. Housman:

The King with half the East at heel
marched from lands of morning:
Their fighters drink the rivers up, their
shafts benight the air;
And he that stands will die for nought
and home there's no returning:
The Spartans on the sea-wet rock sat
down and combed their hair.

Yet this kind of courage is for the élite, and even then it needs its occasion. We common folk must rely on faith and hope to aid such day-to-day judgments as we make. When the facts on which we have to base them are of necessity incomplete, who shall say that wishful thinking must always be wrong?

Europe today is no laboratory in which strictly-controlled atoms move to their predestined ends. Our destinies are in ourselves; and I, for one, claim the right to think wishtinies are in ourselves; and I, for cheerfulness about the house.

Photographs by Willinger

Playing in Ferenc Molnar's "Liliom"

Playing important parts in the cast of "Liliom" opening at the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday in aid of the Friends of Finland Fund are (left) Mrs. N. M. Tweedlie who takes the part of Marie; (centre) Mrs. A. Ricketts (Julie); and (right) Mrs. C. J. Merritt who will be seen as Mrs. Muskat.

Business Girls' "International Observance"

The programme committee shown above consists of: Miss Anna Surh, Mrs. Ray Dale, Miss Hilda Marcal, Miss Agnes Bahon, Miss Annie Tzien, Miss Anna V. K. Wang, Miss Rosaline Bren, Miss Ling Yung-chen, Miss May S. Chen, Miss Ruth Packard, Mrs. H. J. Van Hengel, Miss Li Hsi-en, Miss Chu En-chen.

New Ideas For Old Houses

Modern Ingenuity

As much may be said against flats in large modern blocks as for them, and there are still many people who prefer to rely upon their own ingenuity to achieve a functional and comfortable abode. Mass-produced modern hygiene, while very desirable, is still something which is not universally demanded on quite the scale on which it is now provided, and as long as there are those who value individuality, so there will be those who are faced with the problem of bringing about transformations in unprepossessing interiors.

It is an unfortunate fact that flats and houses in the most out-of-the-way and to many the most desirable situations, are for the most part in a sad state of disrepair, and, pleasant as it would be to restore their original charm, it is very often more economically feasible to create a completely new setting. This method has another point in its favour, for thus can modern furniture be acclimatized between old walls without offending bygone traditions.

Magic Cloak of Plywood

These dwellings of the moment are not planned for the future; what happens at the end of a three-year lease is a matter of chance. Incomes may have risen or fallen, empires collapsed, or the advance of modernism invaded yet another retreat. Decoration, therefore, to last a lifetime is unnecessary, and plywood can unashamedly come into its own.

Many a bathroom, once boxroom or even cupboard under the stairs, now has synthetic sunlight and glass that will not break, while the flagged floors of innumerable kitchens lie sleeping beneath sound-deadening rubber or the pile of rich-looking carpets which would greatly surprise the original occupants of those same rooms.

New Staircases

But of all the materials plywood is the chief. Ugly banisters can have their crudeness smoothly covered to form sweeping curves or severe lines so becoming to interiors of every age. In a house where stairs were steep and narrow, zigzagging flight upon flight, the banisters were cut down until at points they were but a foot high, each flight being provided with a gentle sweep, rising as it reached landings at either end. This treatment produced a very greatly increased sense of space. Another curved Victorian handrail supported on cast-iron struts was boxed in all but the original rail; it became thus much more easy to clean.

Lighted Alcoves

Plywood again can be used for creating those entertaining alcoves and niches which, lighted appropriately, can make a great difference to any room. A complete corner can be cut from a room enclosing a triangular space, say, two feet in depth, and in the plywood any form of niche, alcove, or false window installed. Lighting need not be elaborate to be effective; in fact a simple installation using one or two 100-watt lamps is usually all that is required. Wrought-iron gates or grilles will add to the cost, but are delightful in an appropriate setting.

Curtains are not used nearly as much as they might be to lend grace and charm to little rooms, and they can do so much to give broad sweeping lines which help to create an effect of space. Very few people, even if they do think of curtains as not just window coverings, trouble to think of the difference a little clever lighting will make. Architectural tubular lamps below a narrow pelmet will light quite long curtains most effectively.

A New Curtain Arrangement

The newest idea in this form of lighting is to hang the transparent curtains, of ninon, organdie, or some very fine net, on the outside of the pelmet; the heavy curtains being underneath thus carry the lighting which is seen through the haze of the light material by anyone in the room. Not only is this a great change from the ordinary curtain treatment, but it means that the under curtains need not be of a very expensive material as they are never see directly. Used in this way such materials as sateen or even casement cloth can be made to look as rich as taffeta. One of the most delightful examples of this form of draping was composed of smoke-blue satin curtains seen through cobweb-fine spun cellophane hanging from a narrow silver mirror pelmet. When the lighting was switched on the impression was one of a shimmering wall of cascading water.

Disguising the Fireplace

Fireplaces are often the bêtes noires of modern interior decoration, for many landlords object to having them removed, painted, or altered in any way. Provided the heating is by gas or electricity, plywood can again be made to work miracles. By simply forming a box with the existing shelf as the top, a simple and pleasant fitting can be constructed which will harmonize with any room. Lighting can again be included in the form of illuminated panels which will do much to relieve the monotony if the plywood area is excessive.

An Easter Party

Sponsored by the Musical and Dramatic Section of the British Women's Association, a special Easter party will be held on the afternoon of Saturday, March 23, at Headquarters. The Committee is arranging to have a cinema show with a view to entertaining the children and Easter eggs will also be distributed. So please bring your children or your friends. Further particulars will be announced later.

Business Girls' International Observance

Eleven years ago the business girls of many nationalities in Shanghai got together as a group for the first time. Since then they have met every year for dinner and a programme of singing, dances, stunts and speeches.

This year the annual "International Observance" will be on March 6 at the American Women's Club and will be in the form of a tea rather than the usual dinner. The date for this affair is always set by the Business Girls' Clubs of the Y.W.C.A. of America who have a simultaneous event all over the country and invite girls of other lands to join with them. Greetings from groups all around the world are sent back and forth every year.

The Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and International Branch invites all business girls and women to come to the A.W.C. on Wednesday, March 6, at 5.15 p.m. and enjoy two hours of tea, fun, interest and a chance to make new friends.

Tickets of one dollar each must be bought by March 4 at the Y.W.C.A., the American Women's Club and the British Women's Association. The tea and social hour will be from 5.15 to 6.30 p.m. after which an interesting programme has been arranged by the Keys Club, the Live Y'ers Club and the Chinese Business Girls Club.

If a hair-brush is limp and soft after washing, dip it into milk and the bristles will be stiff.

Blow It Clean

Bellows for Housework

A pair of bellows may be used with advantage for various household purposes, as well as for blowing a fire. Fluffy dust that collects at the ends of spring mattresses, or under heavy clocks, or on picture mouldings, or behind heavy furniture may be dislodged by careful blowing and then gathered up with a mop or duster. The inaccessible parts of a typewriter may be kept free from dust if they are blown through occasionally. Flat pockets in workbaskets and in lined suit-cases may also be similarly treated to free them from accumulations of fluff. If soot or smuts have fallen on clean clothes, upholstered furniture, or white painted woodwork, it is better to blow them off with the bellows than to risk smearing them with a duster or brush.

When a number of pudding bowls or moulds have to be greased, first fill them with boiling water and stand for a few minutes. Then dry them and rub with greasy paper. The heat will melt the grease. It is a "wholesale" and quick way of doing a job that otherwise would occupy much time.

Must You Pay To-day For Yesterday's Pleasure?

Often the system rebels when overloaded with rich foods and you pay for the enjoyment of a party with liverishness, biliousness, sick headache.

But to avoid such unpleasant consequences all that is usually needed is a dose of Pinkettes at bed-time, to aid digestion, activate the liver, relieve congestion and maintain regularity. These little laxative pills are equally helpful in correcting bad breath, clearing up pimples, and relieving piles. They are sold by chemists everywhere.

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DO THIS: Massage his throat, chest, and back with Vicks VapoRub and tuck him into bed. Next, put a spoonful of VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water; place a newspaper or sheet over the child's head like a tent, covering the bowl too, so the medicated vapors can be inhaled for several minutes. This treatment loosens phlegm—clears air-passages—checks tendency to cough—relieves local congestion. Long after he relaxes into peaceful sleep, VapoRub's poultice-and-vapor action is still bringing relief—and you can get a good night's rest too.
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Madame do not cry!
Ask your hairdresser to recolour your Grey Hairs with Imédia. In a few short minutes your hair will resume its original natural colour—and Imédia is an invisible tint.
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A snow-white cream that cleanses thoroughly and gives a rose-petal softness and freshness to your skin—that describes Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Cold Cream.
Perfect Cold Cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear—wrinkles are smoothed away—and sagging skin tissues are revitalized.
As a finishing touch, use Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Skin Tonic. It cleanses the pores, counteracts excessive oiliness, and stimulates circulation. Perfect Skin Tonic will give your skin that fresh and youthful appearance everyone admires.
Start using Perfect Cold Cream and Perfect Skin Tonic to-day, and be convinced you can look years younger. You will never again experiment with other face creams and lotions.
Write to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 611, Shanghai, for the Daggett & Ramsdell booklet on Complexion Beauty.
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Bowling League Championship Won by Marine Regulars

Foreign Y.M.C.A. Defeated by Single Game In Tight Finnish; Nance Breaks Record

MARINE Regulars captured the Shanghai Ten Pins League championship last night when they trounced the American Club in the latter's alleys by a 3-0 score and outstripped the Foreign Y.M.C.A., who managed to register a 2-1 victory over the Marine Recruits while playing in home alleys, in the final session of competition.

The American Club bowled way below their usual form as none of the men could exceed the 500 mark. The new title-winners were well served by Fiori and Dolinsek who scored triples of 565 and 560 respectively.

Dr. F. D. Nance of the Columbia Country Club "Oaks established a new single record by chalking up a remarkable score of 247 in his third game, thereby giving him a triple of 614. The "Oaks," as a team, failed to do well and lost to the Race Club by the odd game in three.

In the "B" Division the Marine Reds, winners of the Pine Section, continued to win over the "Y" Flukes by a 3-0 score while the "Y" Luckies, winners of the Maple Section, did likewise by beating the Race Club Spares 3-0. The Reds and Luckies will now meet in the play-off to decide the championship of the junior division.

MARINE RECRUITS

Wells	151	127	185	463
Gilbert	152	159	158	469
Barten	190	178	158	526
Rozier	96	139	167	402
Uhlinger	157	172	203	532
	746	775	871	2,39.

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A.

Gonsalves	178	210	167	555
Krause	161	183	150	474
Chanturai	142	180	170	522
Kleffel	141	180	142	463
Butler	188	179	162	529
	860	892	791	2,543

MARINE REGULARS

Messersmith	160	186	146	492
Brown	183	164	163	516
Williams	154	159	192	495
Fiori	181	198	196	565
Dolinsek	201	185	174	560
	879	882	861	2,62.

AMERICAN CLUB

Quinn	179	153	135	467
Hartnett	145	149	147	441
Klovekorn	148	133	168	449
Deegan	162	141	147	450
Lurton	114	149	141	404
	748	725	738	2,211

RACE CLUB

Watton	155	136	177	468
L. C. Kew	224	193	192	609
A. C. Kew	203	171	147	521
Clark	187	149	124	460
Pote-Hunt	178	182	191	551
	947	831	831	2,60.

C.C.C. OAKS

Huebner	191	187	171	549
Graham	163	145	141	449
F. D. Nance	183	140	247	614
Gray	202	192	167	561
Laidlaw	132	105	155	392
	871	813	881	2,565

PINE SECTION

Marine Reds (3)	863	860	786	2,509
"Y" Flukes (0)	834	850	720	2,404
Swiss Club (2)	804	733	775	2,312
A. C. Tartars (1)	751	780	773	2,304
Marine Officers (2)	874	782	837	2,493
S.R.C. Strikes (1)	750	939	826	2,515

MAPLE SECTION

S.R.C. Spares (0)	713	772	722	2,207
"Y" Luckies (3)	795	797	789	2,381
Marine Blues (2)	782	811	770	2,363
Columbia Club (1)	755	764	789	2,308
A. C. Trojans (3)	819	873	779	2,471
Marine Whites (0)	722	781	698	2,201

Favourite for Grand National Sold

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 29.

Mr. Arthur Sainsbury has sold his Grand National favourite, Symaethis, with all its engagements, to Mr. Tom Westhead, former Liverpool bookmaker who won the Cesarewitch with Punch in 1937. In the last call-over on the Grand National, Symaethis was quoted at 13-1 offered, 14-1 taken.—Reuter.

Schedule Changed in Football League

Skottowe Cup Match Put Back to Saturday

As the Portuguese community are having a formal tiffin party this Sunday, the game between Clube Luisitano and Seaforths in the semi-finals of the Skottowe Cup is put back to Saturday in place of the Reserve Division contest between Public Thomas Hanbury and the Recreation Club, according to the amended fixtures released yesterday by the Shanghai Football Association.

The change makes Saturday a busy day for football competitions as, besides the two Cup ties, a First Division match between Shanghai Recreation Club and Association Sportive Francaise and the Tsz Ling Cup final between Italian Navy and Maccabi will also be played.

At a meeting of the League Management Committee the following decisions were handed down:—

Spiers (Seaforths) cautioned.
L. S. Yen (UTP) cautioned.
Fedoroff (Russ. Regt.) cautioned.
S.M.P. v. Tung Hwa Reserve division. The match and two points have been awarded to Tung Hwa in default.

Officials for the various games this week-end:

SATURDAY

Tsz Ling Cup Final.—Italian Navy v. Maccabi, R.G. 1, 3 p.m., G. E. Knight. Line: K. Beck and O. G. R. Beynon.
Skottowe Cup Semi-finals.—Surreys v. Lido, Canidrome, 2.30 p.m., W. T. Sung. Line: W. F. Field and A. Hurry; Lusitano v. Seaforths, R.G. 2, 3 p.m., W. E. Burt. Line: S. Neumann and M. Rothschild.
1st division.—S.R.C. v. A.S.F., S.R.C., 3 p.m., A. G. B. Carnell. Line: P. Drossel and A. H. Leslie.
2nd division.—Ching Hwa v. French Forces, Kiaochow, 3 p.m., S. U. Woo.
3rd division.—3 Cults v. Aurora, Aurora, 3 p.m., C. F. Lee; Oarsmen v. Russ. Club, R.G. 5, 3 p.m., F. P. da Silva.

SUNDAY

1st division.—S.F.X. v. Tung Hwa, Canidrome, 10.30 a.m., A. C. Sinclair. Line: Bdms: Curtis and Pte. Babbington.
Reserve division.—P.T.H. v. S.R.C., R.G. 2, 3 p.m., H. A. Harrs.
2nd division.—U.T.P. v. J.A.C., Kiaochow, 3.10 p.m., Z. Y. Wong; Row. Club v. Russ. Regt., R.G. 1, 3 p.m., C. H. Mahon.
3rd division.—Old West, v. Xaverians, R.G. 5, 3 p.m., A. L. McCorkindale; Hotspurs v. R.A.M.C., Kiaochow, 1.45 p.m., T. Z. Liu.

Many Players Named for Trial Match

Women's Hockey Schedule For This Week-end

The first trial for the Special Exhibition Match to wind up the season of the Shanghai Ladies Hockey Association will take place this Saturday afternoon at the Race Course, starting at 2.30 p.m. At present, 34 candidates have been nominated for this trial, including three late additions.

Following is the complete list of candidates:—

M. Collaco (A.S.P.), B. Gordon (S.L.H.C.), J. Pereira (In Uno), P. Forshaw (Amazons), H. Marcal (A.S.P.), T. Collaco (A.S.P.), D. Fredericks (Greens), G. Ephgrave (Greens), G. Ellis (Erin Villa), B. Warrington (Erin Villa), V. Hutton (Amazons), I. Blair (Amazons), S. Forrestier (Amazons), M. Ballingall (Greens), P. Petugure (In Uno), A. Waller (Erin Villa), V. Aumann (Sokols), I. Ornsberger (In Uno), N. Sahari (Erin Villa), M. Lockerbie (Erin Villa), M. Canvaro (A.S.P.), T. Wilkinson (Greens), J. Burton (S.L.H.C.), J. Picozzi (In Uno), B. Gray (Greens), D. Barton (S.L.H.C.), S. Ahmad (In Uno), M. Malinovsky (Sokols), L. Lobbo (A.S.P.), L. Money (Amazons), L. Knock (In Uno), N. Chadderton (Greens), A. McKeith (S.L.H.C.), J. McKeown (S.L.H.C.).

It has been pointed out by the Association that it is essential for all entrants to be punctual. Those not present at the first trial will not be able to participate in the next one unless due notice and a good reason is given to the Secretary.

The ladies hockey programme this week-end is a light one for besides the trial match, there will be only two games of a friendly nature. There is still a ground available on Saturday and any team wishing to play on it should communicate with the Secretary.

This week-end's programme follows:

Saturday.—2.30 p.m. Trial of candidates for Special Match, R.C. 4.

Sunday.—Friendly Games.—2.45 p.m. A.S.P. "A" v. J.A.C. "B," R.C. 4. 2.45 p.m. Erin Villa "B" v. Sokols, Erin Ground.

Charles Grapewin, now engaged in portraying a featured role in "Dance With the Devil," which stars Tyrone Power and Dorothy Lamour, has been set by Executive Producer Sol M. Wurtzel for an important part in "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter, Andrea Leeds and Lynn Bari.

Well, It's Leap Year

This gravity-defying beauty is Erna Andersen, one of the world's rank-in figure skaters, showing what she can do at Sun Valley Idaho. She was the star of the international ice follies at the Sun Valley exhibit in the New York World's Fair. Like Sonja Henie, she is a native of Norway and has been skating since she was seven. One of her teachers was Martin Stiksrun who taught Miss Henie. Miss Andersen is also an expert on skis.

National to Be Major Event

Royal Danieli Early Favourite for World's Greatest Steeplechase Set for April 5

London, Feb. 29.

THIS year's Grand National steeplechase, hardest, longest and most difficult race in the world, over four and one half miles with 30 six-foot jumps, is likely to be one of the best in its 101 years' history. It will be run at Aintree, Liverpool, April 5. Not only will it be the first really big race since the war started, but it also may well be the only sporting event in any field on a pre-war scale this year. There are indications that there will be very little organized cricket, and the major golf and tennis tournaments are likely to be scratched for lack of competitors.

The National entry of 59 is not only a strong one, including 18 of the 37 who competed last year, but it is also a surprisingly good one in view of the war, being only ten less than 1939, and comparing with 79 in 1938 and 60 in 1937.

The United States is as well represented as ever, J. H. "Jock" Whitney and F. Ambrose Clark have two entries each, and Jesse Metcalf and Mrs. Louis Stoddard one each.

The 18 who ran last year, with the positions in which they finished, are: Workman (1), Macmoffat (2), Kilstar (3), Symaethis (5), Dominick's Cross (6), West Point (7), Royal Mail (9), Bachelor Prince (10), Under Bid (11), Inversible, Milano, Tuckmill, Dunhill Castle, Second Act, Red Freeman, Rockquilla, Royal Danieli, and Black Hawk.

The only previous winners entered are Workman (1939) and Royal Mail (1937).

Five Entries

Many owners have more than one entry. Miss Dorothy Paget has the most—5, while James V. Rank has 3.

It costs £100 to send a horse to the post in the Grand National, made up of £10 on entering, a first forfeit of £50, due on January 30 after the allotment of the weights, and a final forfeit of £40 on March 26.

This is a stiff fee for an English horse-race, but most of the owners can well afford it, for the list fairly bristles with millionaires. There are Miss Dorothy Paget, a Whitney heiress; James Voase Rank, flour miller; Lord Derby, land-owner; Lord Bicester, Bank of England; James de Rothschild, banker; Sir Alexander Maguire, Sir Warden Chilcott, Arthur Donn, and Arthur Sainsbury, not to mention the Americans.

Conditions and rules for the race have been altered this year, partly on account of the war, but since it will be run over the usual course and distance it goes down in the records as a proper National and not a substitute, as was run in 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Plate of £5,000

Instead of being a sweepstake with a certain sum added by the track owners, which last year produced £7,284 for Workman, the 1940 National is a plate of £5,000, including a trophy worth £200. This makes it worth just a little more than the Red Cross steeplechase at Leopardstown, Eire, January 20, the National "dress rehearsal," and will probably establish it as the most valuable race here this year.

The race is now virtually open to all comers. Horses eligible to compete are six-year-olds (of which there is only one) and upwards who, at the time of entry, have been placed first, second or third in a steeplechase of three miles or upwards, or in a steeplechase of any distance at Aintree, or have won any steeplechase value £500.

One noteworthy new rule is that "riders must have won five chases under recognized rules of chasing in any country to be qualified to ride". It is remarkable that this rule has not been introduced before, for the race is difficult and dangerous enough without the added hazard of inexperienced jockeys. Last year, for instance, the friends of one rider bet him £100 to £10 that he would not negotiate the first fence.

The weights were to be turned in January 25. There is no limit at the top, although 175 pounds, probably for Royal Mail, is likely to be the heaviest impost. The minimum is fixed at 143 pounds.

Until the weights are known futures betting will not start, but at this distance it looks as if Royal Mail, Royal Danieli and Workman will contest first favouritism. Workman was scratched from the Leopardstown race due to lack of condition. Royal Danieli is the present favourite.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Skedaddle; 2, Red Terror.
Also ran:—Pai Koo, Dah Chong, Chihli Black Dragon, Simple Dale.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.62.
Win, $24.10. Forecast 3-2 Div. $190.70.
Place, 1st $11.70; 2nd $21.90.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Flash Viven; 2, Reckless Master.
Also ran:—Reckless May, Great Wall, Bowsterman, Tip Top.
6 lengths.—Time, 26.87.
Win, $14.30. Forecast 6-3 Div. $112.30.
Place, 1st $12.30; 2nd $34.40.
Double Event 2-3 6-5 Div. $31.40.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Grey Vole; 2, Gigolo.
Also ran:—Buckhurst Hill, Can Go, Old Chap, Saphice.
A neck.—Time, 26.96.
Win, $22.60. Forecast 5-1 Div. $215.70.
Place, 1st $13.20; 2nd $34.40.
Double Event 2-3 6-5 Div. $31.40.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Wild Wind; 2, Happy Glen.
Also ran:—Swallow, Wychwood Abbot, Arrow, Princeton.
Short head.—Time, 32.00.
Win, $13.60. Forecast 2-3 Div. $49.30.
Place, 1st $8.90; 2nd $10.10.
Double Event 3X4 5-2 Div. $32.60.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Countess Verde; 2, Marietta.
Also ran:—Livex, Dopey, Bell Boy, Triumph.
1½ length.—Time, 31.26.
Win, $8.90. Forecast 6-4 Div. $21.30.
Place, 1st $6.40; 2nd $6.90.
Double Event 4/5 2-6 Div. $10.40.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Master Bill; 2, Little Marquis.
Also ran:—Lady's Man, Simple Simon, Assurance, Golden Adagio.
10 lengths.—Time, 30.84.
Win, $7.10. Forecast 6-2 Div. $57.20.
Place, 1st $6.60; 2nd $13.90.
Double Event 5/6 6-6 Div. $7.40.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Le Butin; 2, Eumaeus.
Also ran:—Monitor, Teiresias, Erin Beau, Chez Madelon.
A head.—Time, 30.86.
Win, $89.90. Forecast 1-6 Div. $114.70.
Place, 1st $15.40; 2nd $6.20.
Double 6/7 6-1 Div. $32.30.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Little Moira; 2, Matador.
Also ran:—High Brow, Talisman, Clever Girl, Woodstock Rose.
½ length.—Time, 30.74.
Win, $20.70. Forecast 3-1 Div. $77.50.
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $13.30.
Double Event 7/8 1-3 Div. $131.70.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Sou Mei; 2, Lone Tess.
Also ran:—El Caballero, Lone Plume, Star Boy, Young Talgai.
7 lengths.—Time, 30.77.
Win, $16.40. Forecast 2-4 Div. $48.40.
Place, 1st $9.30; 2nd $8.70.
Double Event 8/9 3-2 Div. $40.60.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Chihli Gazelle; 2, Mars.
Also ran:—Brigand, Chez Marcel, Copalet, Open Banner.
1½ length.—Time, 30.48.
Win, $12.70. Forecast 5-3 Div. $78.30.
Place, 1st $10.50; 2nd $17.50.
Double Event 9/10 2-5 Div. $17.40.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Chilly Eve; 2, So Peaceful.
Also ran:—Jenny Wren, Careless Auntie, Lady Swift, Irish Lover.
Short head.—Time, 30.64.
Win, $9.70. Forecast 4-6 Div. $28.60.
Place, 1st $7.20; 2nd $7.70.
Double Event 10/11 3-4 Div. $11.70.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Jimmy; 2, Feeldale.
Also ran:—Gallant Mayor, Great China, King Chu Bar, Bethany.
2½ lengths.—Time, 30.42.
Win, $11.50. Forecast 6-2 Div. $78.60.
Place, 1st $10; 2nd $18.80.
Double Event 11/12 4-6 Div. $11.

Teeing Off Times At Hungjao

SATURDAY

1.00 Hind/Jones/Quick/Hogarth
1.12 Carter/Watson/Sheridans
1.20 Wentworth
1.24 Laffonds/Perry/Maclennan
1.32 Grant/Taunton
1.36 Smith-Wright, Ricketts/Barton
1.40 Marsh/Hawkings/Prytherch/Merrill
1.48 Captain's Time
1.52 Beith/Nazer/Gibbings/Pollock
1.56 Stent/Hunt
2.00 Gubbs/M. Hall/Mrs. Howell
2.04 Andrews
2.08 Young/Fullam/Glassford
2.12 Cousins/Meyerink/Mitchell/Savage
2.16 Farnsworth/Johnstone
2.20 Crokam and Partners
2.24 Hams/Fuller/McConnell
2.28 Gordon/Collett/Harrisons
2.36 King/Rigden/Bichard/Campbell
2.40 Lester/Arnold/Bond
2.44 Henderson / Beveridge / Chassels/Maclean
2.48 Mackenzies/Forbes
2.52 MacEwan/Murray Kidd
2.56 Martin Little/Wood/Newman/Kent
3.00 Challinor/Haley/Munro/Cook

SUNDAY

8.16 Marker/Arnhold/Way/Quick
8.28 Anderson/Geibel/Gordon/Reynell
8.36 Bond/Robinson/Farnsworth/Fullam
8.48 King/Munro/Andrews
8.56 Innes and Jensen
9.04 Ovadia/Murray Kidd
9.08 Mann/Laffond/Harrison/Nazer
9.16 Marsh/Ricketts/Gibbings/Beith
9.28 Hawkings/Maclennan/Captain
9.36 Carter/Stephenson/Nicholl/Howell
9.48 Smith-Wright/Barton
9.58 Fox/Beveridge
9.56 Davies/Willson/K. M. Cumming
10.08 Grant/Watson/Cook/Banham
10.16 Cheetham/Munro Faure
10.24 Taunton/MacEwan
10.32 Hind/Sheridan/Riddells/Bowkers

Starting-times not listed above are reserved for personal bookings at the Clubhouse on the day.

Members who do not require the Starting-times allotted to them must inform the Secretary as soon as possible—or on the day, the Gear Boy—so that these times may be left free for other players.

Crystal Palace Beat Spurs in Soccer

London, Feb. 29.

In a South A Divisional League soccer match yesterday, Crystal Palace beat Tottenham Hotspurs by a score of two goals to one.—Reuter.

Uptown

To-day at 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPY STORY BASED ON A WORLD EVENT!

DITA PARLO JOHN LODER ERICH VON STROHEIM

"MADEMOISELLE DOCTEUR"

MUNICIPAL ORCHESTRA at the LYCEUM THEATRE — Sun., Mar. 3, at 5.15 p.m. 21st Symphony Concert

BACH
BRANDENBURG CONCERTO No. 4
Violin: Prof. A. FOA
1st *Flute*: E. GIRARDELLO
2nd *Flute*: A. PECHENIUK
Strings and Cembalo

BEETHOVEN
EIGHTH SYMPHONY
Opus 93
in F major

RIMSKY—KORSAKOFF
"SCHEHERAZADE"

Conductor: Maestro MARIO PACI

The Public is hereby notified that for the Season seats may be reserved in advance, for a minimum series of 8 successive Concerts against payment in full at the time of Booking.

Cambridge Favourites For Boat Race

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 29.

Cambridge are warm favourites for the unofficial inter-Varsity Boat Race on Saturday, which will be shorn of much of its usual significance. The race will be rowed over the 1½-mile Olympic course at Henley, where the only previous Boat Race was the first in 1829. The Cambridge crew include oarsmen of greater experience.—Reuter.

Teeing off Times at Seekingjao

SATURDAY

12.44 Neumann, Fistere/Schinazi, Partner
12.52 Kench, Drysdale/Thomson, Brown
1.04 McDonald, Paterson
1.08 Brisk, Isherwood
1.12 Appelboom, Ewing/Vice President
1.24 Gwynne, Partner/Wolsiffer, Willson
1.32 Huggett, Drysdale/Cameron, Judd
1.44 Captain/Jourdin, Mizota (4 Ball)
1.52 Marken, Berry (4 Ball)
1.56 Jensen, Reierstad/President
2.08 MacFarlane, Germ
2.12 Maughan, Jeffery
2.16 Farnham, Brooks/Smith, Avent
2.28 Openshaw, MacGregor/Ross, Guest
2.36 Chalmers, Malcolm
2.44 Wienberg, Andersen
2.48 Piper, Macnaughton/Smith, Partner
2.56 Cowhead, Underwood
3.04 Smith, Miners

SUNDAY

8.24 Wenman, Marks/Cooper, Evans
8.32 Brisk, Ross/Malcolm, Widdup
9.44 Huggett, Appelboom
8.48 Neumann, Ashworth
8.52 Clark, Johnstone/Grubb, Dickson
9.00 D. A. McFarlane, E. Jacobs
9.04 Wienberg, Brooks/Smith, Stacey
9.12 Jourdin, Partner/Isherwood, Brown
9.24 Gwynne, Parkhill/Pratt, Tibble
9.32 McNicoll, Collett/Piper, Rigg
9.44 Vice President/Captain
9.52 Dixon, Crowther/President
10.04 Henderson, Rigden/Cameron, Germ
10.12 Openshaw, Maughan
10.16 Miss Ross, Miss McConnell
10.24 Brooks, Farnham
10.28 McCutcheon, Wheeler
10.32 Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Germ
10.36 Pearson, Chassels
10.44 Wentworth, Meyerink
10.48 Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Rigg
10.52 Fulstow, Mrs. Fulstow/Bone, Riggs
11.04 Kench, Openshaw
11.08 Ballingall, Miss Ballingall
11.12 Barnett, Partner/Chamers, Terrace
11.24 Allan, Martin

AFAYETTE CINEMA

323 R. Lafayette Tel. 81200

To-day at 2.30, 4.45, 7 and 9 p.m.

DEANNA DURBIN
MELVYN DOUGLAS in
"THAT CERTAIN AGE"

Sunday Morning Show 10.30 a.m.
Colour Cartoons Program.

ASTOR

To-day! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.00 p.m.
Miss CHEN YUN-SHANG'S
Biggest Hit Since "Hwa Mu-Lan"
"CHING LIANG YU"
(Stall) 60 cts. (Bal.) 80 cts., $1.10

FORD HIRE CAR SERVICE 30189

HAI-ALAI

TO-DAY at 7.30 p.m.

Events 1-8:	*Events 9-16:*
1. URANGA	1. PRUDENCIO
2. CHITIVAR	2. GURIDI
3. ICHASO	3. GARATE
4. CUBANO	4. ALBERDI
5. DONOSTI	5. ACHA
6. TABOADA	6. OSA

SHANGHAI RACE COURSE

RACING

TO-MORROW at 1.15 p.m.

1st EXTRA RACE MEETING

A Programme of Ten Flat Races and One Steeplechase

Special Guests' Admission Tickets $5 each. Archway Entrance, 304 Mohawk Road. These Tickets give admission to Members' Sections of Grand Stand and Pari-Mutuels, etc.

Entrance for Public, 304A Mohawk Road, Admission $1 each.

Men in uniform admitted free.

CASH SWEEP TICKETS

All through chances for Sweeps on Seven Races, each Race Day at $20 each.

Special Sweeps on the Champions, Spring Race Meeting, May 8, 1940, $10 each Ticket of Eleven Sections. Single Sections $1 each. 10% of the Gross Sweep will be donated to Charity.

For further information regarding Sweeps apply to

A. W. OLSEN, 304 MOHAWK ROAD.

Saints' Team Chosen

The S.F.X. will meet the Tung Hwa on Sunday, at 10.30 a.m. at the Canidrome. The line-up will be as follows:—Kabbert, S. Schultz, Garwood, Edwards, Greenberg, Kuai, Foyn, Tuttelman, K. Schultz, Pettersson Karolitch.

HINDS & BARR

Turf Accountants and Commission Agents

100 Central Arcade Telephones: 15154, 15155

CANIDROME RESULTS

Thursday, February 29, 1940

Race	Placed Dogs 1st	Placed Dogs 2nd	Forecast Pool $5 Dividends	Forecast Pool $2 Dividends	Course Double Events
1	3	2	190.70	76.20	$2 D/Events
2	6	3	112.30	44.90	Race 1-2 $142.20
3	5	1	215.70	86.30	,, 2-3 $ 31.40
4	2	3	49.30	19.70	,, 3-4 $ 32.60
5	6	4	21.30	8.50	,, 4-5 $ 10.40
6	6	2	57.20	22.90	,, 5-6 $ 7.40
7	1	6	114.70	45.90	,, 6-7 $ 32.30
8	3	1	77.50	31.00	,, 7-8 $131.70
9	2	4	48.40	19.30	,, 8-9 $ 40.60
10	5	3	78.30	31.30	,, 9-10 $ 17.40
11	4	6	28.60	11.40	,, 10-11 $ 11.70
12	6	2	78.60	31.40	,, 11-12 $ 11.00

Last Night's Highest Dividends:

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 3 dog No. 5-1 $215.70

$2 Course Double Events Races 1/2 dog No. 3-6 $142.20

ROXY TEL. 60727
If engaged please dial 60199

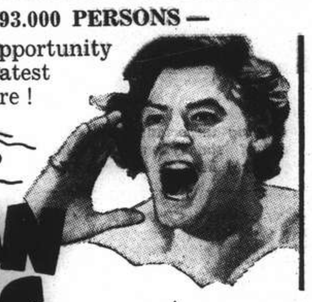
TO-DAY ONLY at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

COMPLETING ITS RECORD-BREAKING RUN!

— SEEN BY 93.000 PERSONS —

Don't miss your last opportunity to see this greatest TARZAN Picture!

Ee-yi-oo-oo



TARZAN FINDS A SON!

A Thundering New Drama of TARZAN THE MIGHTY! THE ULTIMATE IN THRILLS!

JOHNNY WEISSMULLER • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

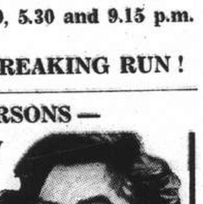
Plus the wonder boy TARZAN, JR. (John Sheffield)

OPENS TO-MORROW!

4 SHOWS at 2.00, 4.30, 6.45 and 9.15 p.m.

A THRILLING "GREAT ZIEGFELD" ON ICE!

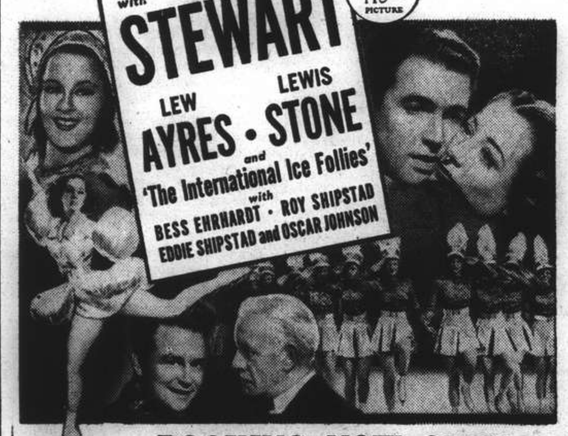
THE ICE FOLLIES OF 1939



STARRING Joan CRAWFORD

with JAMES STEWART LEW AYRES • LEWIS STONE and 'The International Ice Follies' with BESS EHRHARDT • ROY SHIPSTAD EDDIE SHIPSTAD and OSCAR JOHNSON

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture



BOOKING NOW OPEN

Health Conditions Show Improvement in 1939

First Part of Dr. Jordan's Report Covers General Features, and Work of Chemical Laboratory

DR. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health, has submitted his annual report to the Shanghai Municipal Council. It has been summarized in four articles, the first of which, covering the Commissioner's introduction to the report and the work of the Chemical Laboratory, is attached.

Mortality rates have again, for the second year, no real comparative value. The foreign rate of 10.20 per mille is also not comparable with last year, owing to the variations in the composition of that section of the population during the year.

The Chinese population remained very high but its density became less owing to large numbers returning to the Yangtzepoo and Hongkew districts, which, towards the end of the year, held about 500,000 persons. Furthermore, there was a certain reduction due to persons returning to their country homes for various reasons, the cost of living being chiefly responsible. The population is probably still in the neighbourhood of two to two and a half million, and, from all information available, the deaths were approximately 60,000. This would represent a death rate of about 24 per mille.

No Serious Epidemics

Health conditions, as far as epidemic diseases were concerned, showed a marked improvement and no really serious epidemic occurred, though typhoid was present to far too great an extent throughout the year as also was tuberculosis. Cholera reappeared and remained until a very late period of the year, but considering the size of the population it could not be considered that the epidemic was a severe one. Inoculations to the number of 702,665, the supply of pure water at suitable places, and improvements in sewage disposal undoubtedly had some effect on this.

Typhus Fever.—Typhus was not present to any great extent but it is thought that this was possibly due more to increased prosperity and more settled conditions, particularly in regard to diet, than to the measures taken by the Department, although measures of delousing were kept up. The disease, however, diminished to an almost equal extent where delousing was not undertaken.

Smallpox.—Smallpox was prevalent for a short time, but never to a great extent. Vaccination to the extent of 670,013 persons, free issues of vaccine bringing the figure to 1,519,378 and sales of vaccine to 1,802,058, had very gratifying results. The new arrivals mentioned last year apparently came under the influence of the campaign as the epidemic existing at the end of 1938 came to a rapid close.

Disposal of Coffins and Corpses.—The disposal of coffins and corpses again presented a difficult problem and one which can hardly be described as part of the normal work of a Health Department. Assistance, almost amounting to organization of the traffic, was given to Guilds desirous of transporting coffins up-country for burial. During the year a total of 72,856 coffined and other corpses were dealt with, of which 10, 330 coffins were sent up-country and 37,316 bodies were cremated.

Veterinary Progress

Veterinary Division.—In the Veterinary Division, improvements took place in the buildings used by local dairies but the unfortunate effects of the emergency are still felt in a somewhat slack management which is being combatted by the Department, and it is to be feared that sterner measures will be necesary. As regards the food supply, there was an improvement in the method of transport, but the work falling on this division was not diminished thereby. Difficulties again arose in regard to the proper treatment of animals in transit due to new and inexperienced shippers taking on the work. This state of affairs, however, gradually improved. Inspection of lard and casings for export continued to occupy the attention of the Department.

Laboratories. The Pathological Laboratory was again heavily engaged in the manufacture of vaccine, over a million doses of smallpox vaccine and close on a million doses of cholera vaccine being made, and also in the treatment of rabies and general routine work.

The Chemical Laboratory undertook much new work, in particular coping very successfully with certain fume nuisances where, without its technical assistance, little could have been achieved. Work on the purity of the river water was of great value and the discovery of heavy adulteration in certain foodstuffs paved the way toward action. One new observation of the greatest interest related to the comparatively high purity of the air in Shanghai. It has frequently been taken for granted that Shanghai, like other industrial cities, has an atmosphere heavily laden with soot and other impurities. This idea is founded on insufficient study of the number of coal-burning factories and local conditions, and was never held by this Department. Observations made, however, were a surprise even to the Department since the air was found to be less polluted than was imagined. The explanation of this apparent anomaly clearly lies in the comparative absence of fire places in dwellings and the extensive use of electric motors in industry.

New Remedies Tested

Hospitals' Division.—The Hospitals' Division fortunately was much less busy than in the previous year. A small outbreak of cerebrospinal fever afforded the Department the opportunity of testing new remedies. This work was undertaken by the Hospitals' Division, the Pathological Laboratory and the Chemical Laboratory, working as a team, and is dealt with more fully in divisional reports.

Acknowledgments. — The French Municipal Health Department gave us, as usual, the closest co-operation in all matters where the two Departments came in contact. The Shanghai Waterworks Company continued their valuable services in supplying free water, and the generosity of the American Red Cross and the British Fund for Relief in China is again acknowledged. These two funds contributed towards the cost of providing medical relief measures for refugees maintained by this Department. Refugee camps diminished both in number and size and towards the end of the year the Rotary Travelling Clinic, which had done fine work amongst the refugees, discontinued its activities which, however, had lasted out the emergency.

Population — International Settlement: (Estimated):

*Men 1939 (Foreign: 71.915, Including outlying roads); (Chinese: unknown).

Death-Rate—Foreign: 10.20 per mille.

*Through the kind co-operation of the various Consulates, Refugee Organizations, etc., it was found possible to obtain a fair estimate of the Foreign population, due allowance being made of the fact that registration is not compulsory in certain countries.

In view of the continual fluctuation of the Chinese population and the abnormal conditions prevailing as a result of the hostilities, it was impossible to estimate the Chinese population with any degree of accuracy. Calculated on the basis of the number of deaths during year, as compared with the previous two or three years, it would appear that the Chinese population of the International Settlement is between two and two-and-a-half million.

Chemical Laboratory

The number of analyses carried out was 5,076, the highest ever recorded and an increase of 1,081 samples over last year. Fees charged amounted to $14,070, which is also an all-time record and indicative of the growth of small enterprises in the Settlement.

Altogether 1,451 samples were tested, free of charge, for the various branches of the Department. Eight hundred and fifty-one milk samples were tested for purity, 39 of these being certified as adulterated. Two of the 783 samples taken from licensed dairies were adulterated by the addition of extraneous water whilst eight samples were "Below Standard" as regards fat content.

Sixty-seven samples were taken from unlicensed dairies. Of these samples 37 were adulterated by the addition of extraneous water, three were deficient in fat, two deficient in non-fatty-solids and two contained excessive dirt. The fact that over 65 per cent. of the milks obtained from unlicensed dairies were adulterated or faulty should act as a deterrent to purchasing milk from unknown sources.

One public sample was tested on complaint but the milk was found to be genuine.

The Phosphatase test was conducted on 99 samples from licensed dairies, 83 were satisfactorily pasteurized and 16 were unsatisfactory. One of the unsatisfactory samples indicated only a minor fault and on inspection the thermometer was found to be registering two degrees high. After correcting, repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

Fifty-eight samples from unlicensed sources were also tested and fifty or 86 per cent. were found to be unsatisfactory.

Every case of adulteration was suecessfully prosecuted.

Daily observations were made on the clarity of the water, temperature, chloride, free chlorine and saline ammonia contents and the presence or absence of nitrites. Free chlorine determinations were also made on samples taken at the same times and places as the samples for bacteriological test.

Whangpoo Water Tested

There were variations in total solids, chlorides and saline ammonia which could not be attributed to seasonal change during the months of December, January and February. During this period three samples of raw Whangpoo river water were taken and indoxyl was isolated from 4 litres of sample in two instances.

Free chlorine figures have varied from 0.02 to 0.12 parts per million with some few occasions when chlorine has been absent. The minimum temperature noted in water from the laboratory taps was 6.0°C. (42.8°F.) in January, and the maximum 30.5°C. (86.9°F.) in August.

Deep Well Water, etc.—Deep well waters examined as to their suitability for domestic, drinking and trade purposes have included 46 samples from Shanghai, two from Pootung and one from an outport. The samples from the Shanghai area included new borings and repeat examination of samples from old wells; in the case of these repeat examinations the samples showed little change in composition.

Open Air Swimming Pools.—The Municipal Swimming Pool was leased to a private enterprise this year. All the pools in the Settlement gave excellent chemical results after the initial flow and chlorine dosage rates had been adjusted. The preaeratore have again functioned very well as mechanical cleansers prior to coagulation and filtration.

Ninety-three samples of narcotics (opium, morphine, etc.) were received in this section. Sixty-three samples were proprietary medicines, all of which were found free from narcotic drugs. Due to the fall in exchange local manufacturers are placing more and more substitutes and imitations of foreign proprietary medicines on the China market, some of which products attain a very high standard.

Fume Nuisance

Six cases of fume nuisance were investigated during the year and the remedial measures adopted proved efficacious, no further complaints being received. On numerous occasions the Fire Brigade consulted the Department on fire hazards and the best methods of storing certain inflammables and other dangerous goods.

Foods Liquors and Beverages.—Food samples examined have included butter, margarine, lard, condensed milk, jam, miscellaneous tinned foods, vinegar, sausages, cereals, coloured sweetmeats, sugar, bread, gourmet powders, aerated waters, spirits, cheese and condiments.

Of 1,055 samples examined 85 were adulterated, which is a very high percentage, but fortunately the vast majority of the adulteration was confined to comparatively few foodstuffs.

Altogether sweetmeats were examined and 62 contained litharge, ultramarine or a combination of both pigments.

Eighteen samples of canned peas were examined and only three were free from copper. Copper, expressed as crystallized copper sulphate, varied in the remaining samples from 1.96 to 8.8 grains per pound. The Council has limited the amount of copper sulphate as a "greening" agent to 1 grain per pound as and from January 1, 1940.

Nineteen samples of cheese were tested and four were found to have been prepared from skimmed-milk and two from partially-skimmed milk.

Eight samples of malt vinegar were submitted and only two were genuine, the remainder consisting of acetic acid coloured with caramel.

Thirteen specimens of pepper were examined and five were reported genuine. Six were adulterated with a small amount of nutmeg, one grossly adulterated with wheat starch and, in the other instance, pea meal was the falsification.

Spurious Coffee

Thirteen samples of coffee were examined of which only seven were genuine. In four cases chicory was the adulterant and in the remainder foreign seeds and starch constituted the adulterant. The microscopy of seeds and roots of Chinese origin which might be used as adulterants has not yet been been attempted and offers a very useful field for future research.

Of the seven mustards submitted two only would pass foreign standards. One sample consisted of pepper mixed with pea meal and tinted with an organic dyestuff. Three samples consisted of mustard admixed with excessive amounts of starch, but no standards exist as yet for this condiment.

All the nine samples of baking powder tested contained amounts of available carbon di-oxide.

Altogether 146 consignments of lard were tested and all found genuine, due no doubt to the strict supervision exercised on the factories by the Department. The vast majority of Central China lard gives a slight but persistent positive Kerr rancidity test in a dilution of one in twenty. Since the crude lard may wait for days before rendering, the rancidity is probably due to defective storage and over-exposure to light. The colour is always a slightly tinged yellowish brown which is undoubtedly due to overheating. Since all plants in Shanghai, except one, use an open coal fired boiler for rendering, it is very difficult to regulate, and temperatures over 170°C. have been observed.

A comprehensive survey of Shanghai locally manufactured canned goods has been made and on the whole the products have been of good quality.

Short Weight Common

Numerous foodstuffs have been submitted for weighing tests and the amount of short-weighted goods is considerable. In many cases the council has successfully prosecuted the delinquents.

An unusual adulterant of fresh fish was noted this year, namely the pumping of water into the fish to increase the weight.

Experiments are being carried out at present on the identification of local fish by microscopic examination of their scales.

S.M.C. Price Control Discussed

The Shanghai Municipal Council has given consideration to a scheme of price control in the Settlement on the lines of a scheme that has already been announced by the authorities of the French Concession.

Members felt that they needed further information as to the practicability of any such scheme and also as to how any such scheme, if adopted, could best be carried out in co-operation with other authorities. With this object in view it was decided to appoint a small sub-committee that will report on these matters to the Council. Messrs. J. Fistere, Frithjof Hoehnke, and W. Mellor have kindly consented to serve on such Sub-Committee.

Japan Happy Under No Treaty Status

No Concessions to Be Made To U. S., States Foreign Minister in Diet

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, was asked in the Lower House today whether the Foreign Office would bow before the will of the United States in connection with the present treatyless situation between Japan and the United States.

In reply, the Foreign Minister said: "Japan has nothing to fear even if the United States should oppose, *in toto*, the construction of a New Order in East Asia, failing utterly to understand Japan's aims in China, or even if the United States should insist that their view on the matter should be accepted.

"But things have not come to such a pass," Mr. Arita added. He reiterated that he had no thought whatever of pursuing such a makeshift policy as negotiating a *modus vivendi* to the Japanese-American trade pact on condition that the Yangtze is reopened to traffic.

The latter or any other pending issue, he continued, would be settled properly, from an independent Japanese standpoint.

"I do not know for certain what the United States Government is thinking," Mr. Arita declared, "but if its rock-bottom intention is that the Japanese goal and holy war shall be repudiated, that nothing shall be done to regulate Japanese-American relations unless the Japanese goal is withdrawn, Japan would show a firm attitude regarding the policy to which she is committed."—Reuter.

Chungking Builds New City in Suburbs

Measures to Counter Air Raids by Japanese

Chungking, Feb. 29.

The Chungking authorities are at present constructing 5,000 residences in the suburbs of the city to house the large number of evacuees. Five hundred houses are being constructed immediately to accommodate 3,000 persons. The land will cost $50,000.

The funds are to be advanced by the four Chinese Government banks.

A joint business office will sell, at standard prices, daily necessities for the residents, while the Municipal authorities are arranging transportation facilities as well as police protection in the new district.

A large exodus from Chungking is expected to start on March 1, when the garrison and police authorities begin turning out of the city all residents not possessing a proper residence permit.—Reuter.

Death of Seaman Due To Natural Causes

Death due to natural causes was the verdict given in the United States Court for China yesterday afternoon by the Coroner, Mr. N. E. Lurton, at the conclusion of an inquest into the death of Mr. Manuel Mathias, 51-year old plumber and a member of the crew of the ss. President Pierce, who was found dead in a house at 74 Chapoo Road at 2 a.m. yesterday. Evidence revealed that the dead man had been suffering from heart trouble for some time and had obtained a prescription from a local doctor on Wednesday afternoon. The unfilled prescription was found on the man's body when he died.

S. Africa's War Budget Presented to Assembly

Contributions from Gold, Diamond Mines

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Cape Town, Feb. 29.

In presenting the war budget to the Assembly, the Minister of Finance, Mr. J. F. Hofmeyr, stated last night that the estimated revenue for 1940-1, on the existing basis of taxation, was £44,868,000, excluding amounts accruing to the State in respect of the price of gold in excess of 150 shillings an ounce.

The estimated expenditure, he said, was £45,595,000.

Dealing with the proposed taxation, Mr. Hofmeyr announced the creation of a war expenses account, and estimated that £14,000,000 would be required of which £2,250,000 was at present available.

Referring to the taxation of gold-mines, he announeed the abandonment of the provision limiting her proceeds of gold-mining companies to 150 shillings an ounce.

As recompense, he proposed to impose on the gold-mining industry, a special contribution of £3,500,000. The general object was particularly to benefit low-grade mines, and mines outside the Witwatersrand area, and to extend the life of the industry, he added.

An excess profits duty of ten shillings in the pound would be imposed, Mr. Hofmeyr said, but would not apply to the gold or diamond mining industries.

The Finance Minister proposed a further two shillings in the pound as a special contribution by the diamond industry.

The basis of the normal income-tax and super-tax would not be altered, but the 30 per cent. rebate on both individuals and companies would be withdrawn, he added.—Reuter.

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H-1

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

THE CENTRAL BRITISH WAR FUND (Shanghai).

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SMALL NATIONS' LOT

While the Soviet forces have managed to penetrate the Mannerheim Line to a considerable extent, their success does not necessarily mean that they have made very great progress towards victory. The Finns, it is reported have established second and third lines of defence, and, judging from all that has happened in the past, should be able to give just as good an account of themselves as they have up to the present. It can safely be said that the comparatively small amount of progress which the Russian troops have made is wholly out of proportion to the enormous losses of men, and material which they have suffered, and, if the Finns continue to resist in the way they are now, ultimate Russian victory, if and when it comes, will have been paid for most dearly. No sum total of Russian losses has as yet been published, but assuming the occasional reports to be approximately correct Soviet losses most be reckoned in hundreds of thousands killed and wounded, and possibly as many as half a million. Mr. Winston Churchill in a recent broadcast described the Finnish resistance as "sublime" and a more appropriate word could not be found for the manner in which they are fighting in defence of their country against the most cynical aggression, and which cannot but arouse the greatest admiration and sympathy with the gallant little nation fighting against such grievous odds. From all that has happened during the past few days it is clear that the Russians are throwing more and more men into the field in an attempt to save their military face. With the advice of German experts they have made some headway, but with all their much vaunted strength the Russians have failed to make any very real impression upon the Finnish defence, which must be expected to become increasingly desperate as the fighting progresses. The world is witnessing much more than a heroic fight by a tiny nation against a gigantic one; it is seeing the triumph of moral quality over brutishness. It is only after three months of fighting that the Russians have been able to wrest some degree of success from the determined Finns, and any who believe that the latter are unlikely to continue their resistance much longer will most probably be disabused in the not too distant future.

The Soviet leaders for the past two or three weeks have been doing their utmost to bring this present campaign to an early conclusion. Their partner in crime, the Reich, desires the same thing as the only means of obtaining something out of Herr Hitler's immoral surrender of his oft-proclaimed principles. Troops have been rushed to the Finnish fronts from all parts of the Soviet Union, including it is reported those which were stationed along the Bessarabian border, and for the moment the pressure upon Rumania has been relaxed. That will in all probability prove to be but temporarily, but the fact that it has occurred provides an ample test of the demands which the resistance of the Finns has made upon the resources of the Russian military machine. Those resources for all practical purposes may be regarded as without limit, with the enormous manpower which Russia possesses, but the Finns have shown the Soviet army to be what it is, and justifies the belief that should Moscow contemplate military adventures elsewhere the possibilities of defeating them are more than a little rosy. It is a most lamentable fact that the pressure which Germany is bringing to bear upon the Scandinavian countries may sooner or later lead to the stoppage of assistance to the Finns. There are already suggestions current that Sweden may find herself obliged to prevent transit of men and war supplies to Finland, under threats of herself being involved in a struggle with Germany, being blackmailed into a form of neutrality which cannot but favour the aggressor nations. There is stretched over the whole Scandinavian peninsula the shadow of menace to the independence of the peoples of Norway and Sweden, and it is to be feared that it will not be long before those two countries become in turn the victims of the predatory policies of Berlin and Moscow. That this Finnish campaign has relieved pressure on the Balkans is an important and interesting fact, for a breathing space is being provided in which earnest attempts are being made to improve relations between the whole of the Balkan States and bring about a state of affairs which may permit of their offering a combined resistance to any threat which may be made against them.

With the Allies and Turkey behind the Balkan Entente and the reported betterment of relations between Rumania and Bulgaria, it may be that both Germany and Russia will think a long time before taking overt action in south-east Europe. Italy may be expected to offer resistance should Russia seek to invade the Balkans, while should Germany do so the Allies may be expected to move in such a manner as would close one of the main avenues along which Germany must depend for much of the supplies she may hope ultimately to obtain from Russia. The establishment of strong Allied forces in the Near East is sufficient that they do not intend to remain idle in the event of German menace to the Balkans. What may induce the Reich to embark upon an adventure in Rumania is the German need for Rumanian oil. Under the recent German-Rumanian protocol Rumania was expected to export approximately one-half of her exportable surplus of that commodity amounting to about 4,500,000 tons. The amount which Germany has received up to the present is indeed small chiefly because the Danube is frozen, the railway through Russian-occupied Poland unreliable and the line through Hungary being limited to three trains of less than thirty wagons each a day because of fuel shortage. The pictures of the condition of the neutrals from the Baltic to the Black Sea are in essentials identical. Until the malevolent power of the Nazis has been crushed by the Allies they are doomed to an ever-menacing economic servitude if not invasion and subjugation. Their territories are threatened with armed forces whenever strategic and economic reasons in the German view demand it, and the conclusion is unavcidable that just as the Finns are fighting the battle of all neutrals in the north, so are the Allies engaged in a crusade on the result of which the fates of the smaller nations must inevitably depend. The outlook for the neutral countries is at present a gloomy one the only relieving ray of hope is that the Allies will secure that victory upon which they are bending all their energies, for in it lies the only chance that these nations will continue to enjoy their integrity.

British War Fund

In another column will be found an account of the progress of the Central British War Fund. The British community have done splendidly in contributing in these hard times approximately £19,000 and it is hoped that the good work will continue. It is no small feat with economic conditions as they are that over half a million dollars and several thousands of pounds should have been subscribed in about six months, and the committee of the fund have every reason to hope that in a year well over a million dollars will have been secured. Indeed it is to be hoped that that objective will be passed long before that period has elapsed, for the needs are already great and likely to be more as the war progresses. While some people have given one large sum and left matters at that until some new appeal touches them, to respond again, gratifying numbers of contributors have made arrangements to contribute monthly. There should, however, be more of them, for the steadier the income the better will the committee be placed for deciding to which particular form of war charity the various remittances should be devoted. The matter can easily be arranged with the donors' banks who have been good enough to extend every assistance in the matter to the Fund's committee, and being cared for automatically ensure that the contributions will be regularly received. With regard to those who have given but one contribution, while it is realized that they are the best judges of what they can pay and how they can do it, it is urged with all earnestness that a continuous subscription whether monthly, quarterly or half yearly is the best and most appropriate means of helping the various war charities. The sacrifice in war is a continuous one. Those not privileged to take a more active part in the defence of the Empire than merely to stand and wait until their services may be required, have to remember that the men serving in the various forces do so continuously, ever running the risks of death or mutilation which they must do until peace is again restored. It is desirable that the small sacrifice which contributors are asked to make, —and any amount of money is small compared with what those actively engaged in warfare are giving, — should be made regularly. Moreover it is not sufficient to give, but to give until it hurts. There are some who have already decided upon a proportion of their income, almost in the nature of a voluntary tax. It is a most praiseworthy idea and is strongly recommended to those who can see their way clear to do so. Some comment has been made concerning the donations forthcoming from certain British companies. In some cases the contribution seems to be lamentably small, and the reason is stated to be the reluctance of some directors to ask their shareholders not of British nationality to contribute. The argument does not seem to be well founded. For the most part the profits which those shareholders enjoy have been earned under the protection of Great Britain and her sons engaged in this present struggle. The probability of their being able to continue to enjoy such profits depends upon the efforts of Great Britain and the Empire, and it is not too much to ask that those so benefitting should make a satisfactory contribution in recognition of that fact.

Mr. Welles's Tour

While there will be every sympathy with Mr. Sumner Welles in his mission to inspect political conditions in Europe for the information of President Roosevelt, the possibility of there being any moves to stop hostilities is so remote that it is dependent on whether he can work miracles in London, Paris and Berlin. The Allies and Germany are so far apart that there cannot be any common ground upon which the chances of peace could reasonably be based. Herr Hitler wishes to retain the spoils he has secured during the past two years and the acquiring of which brought about the present hostilities. The Allies on the other hand are equally determined that this shall not be, and he would indeed be somewhat of a magician who could find some means of reconciling two such widely divergent points of view. On the other hand there is the possibility that Mr. Welles's visit may produce concrete results in the long run, and it is for this reason that the tour is being watched with considerable interest. No information has been vouchsafed concerning the results of his visit to Rome. Indeed it would be premature to do so at such a stage as this, and in all probability no statement of what has been done will be made until he has returned to the United States and laid his findings before President Roosevelt. It would be the height of optimism to expect that anything will result from the talks with the various leaders in the immediate future, for so long as the Allies are determined that the menace to Europe of the Nazi-controlled Reich has to be removed these hostilities must proceed. It is quite true that the Nazis are fighing for their very existence, and may be expected to regard the prospects of peace as being just as scant as do the Allies. The latter cannot hope for any durable peace in Europe until Herr Hitler and his satellites are removed from power, and a responsible Government installed in their place one upon which the rest of the world can place that faith which *der Fuehrer* has so grievously betrayed. To place any great hopes for immediate developments on this present tour would, therefore, only lead to sad disappointment, and that at this juncture is to be avoided

A Country Diary

Shanghai, Feb. 29.—I like to put that date in my diary because it will be another four years before I can write it again: and I believe there is something that goes wrong with it every one hundred years....but I doubt if I shall be interested sixty years hence. This is beside the point, and I want to record my impressions after reading a series of notes in an Australian paper about Magpies: they are apparently very highly thought of in that part of the world and are affectionately referred to as "Maggie" just as we use the word in Shanghai: but it is a terrible shock to find the Magpie referred to by almost every subscriber to these notes as...."harbingers of sunrise, the flute-noted Magpies" .... "the most melodious songsters" .... or (breaking into verse) "List to the glad notes of rapturous song from the glen where the Magpies sing." To us, whose "Maggie" is a harsh-voiced vixen of the tree-tops with about as much idea of singing as a corncrake, this sounds all wrong: but the whole thing is just another of those little mistakes which bird enthusiasts have made through the ages: this Australian bird is not what we call a Magpie, but as it happened to have a somewhat similar plumage, the early settlers called it by the name best known to them.... just as the first Europeans who went to America called a Thrush a Robin because it had a red breast....and just as I found when I first came to China that our lesser Grey Tits were called Coal Tits because they looked like the bird of that name: I could multiply examples of this many times, without profit to anyone....but I now feel it is up to me to go down to Australia and have a look at these fascinating birds; for, in spite of their reputation as warblers of "carolling song" they build their nests in high trees and make them of *bark and wire*..... "stout-guage fencing wire" was used by one bird. There is a definite Popeye touch about this, and to use the language of my American friend Runyon...."these are very tough birds indeed."

VICTORY OVER BLINDNESS

St. Dunstan's to Care for Victims of War

Men and women of the Army, Navy and Air Force, and members of the regular Fire Brigades and Police Force who may be blinded in the present war will be cared for by St. Dunstan's. This was arranged before the war in a series of conferences including representatives of the Fighting Services, the Ministries of Pensions and Health and St. Dunstan's. It was agreed that St. Dunstan's should establish a war hospital for serious eye cases and other incidental wounds as an integral part of its organization and that the authorities concerned would concentrate the cases there so soon as they could be moved. Great importance is attached to early training of the newly blinded.

One year ago St. Dunstan's completed the building of a convalescent home on the Sussex Downs near Brighton. The home has now been converted into a war hospital capable of taking 200 patients, and a small but perfectly equipped operting-theatre block containing the most up-to-date ophthalmic theatre and general theatre is rapidly nearing completion. This theatre block, together with the incidental expenses of the conversion, at a total cost of £7,000, was the generous gift of Lord Nuffield. Surgeons and Sisters from Moorfields, famous London eye hospital, are in residence. A temporary theatre is ready, and the hospital is fully staffed with orderlies and auxiliary nursing personnel.

Founded During Last War

St. Dunstan's was founded by the late Sir Arthur Pearson in the early days of the Great War and under his magnificent leadership and largely through his personal example—for he had himself gone blind shortly before the war —developed into an outstanding and universally-known organization for the care of the war-blinded. Officers and men, and a few women, from all the Empire countries, were eligible for assistance, and 95 per cent. of them came under and are still under, its care. Modern conditions of war suggest that the proportion of young service women requiring St. Dunstan's help may be considerably increased.

Sir Arthur Pearson coined the phrase "Victory over Blindness" and the attitude of mind which these words suggest became the guiding principle of St. Dunstan's. It was a familiar sight to see a blinded soldier finding his way alone with an occasional touch of his stick upon the railings round Regent's Park where St. Dunstan's was situated during the Great War. A few weeks before, he was lying in hospital, unaware that he would so soon attain this degree of independence. Although the Head office in Regent's Park will remain for administrative and appeal purposes during the War, while air-raids are possible the blinded men themselves will be at Brighton.

Two thousand seven hundred and fifty came to St. Dunstan's. Nearly 2,000 still survive and their average age is still under 50. They learnt to be blind and went out into the world to lead so far as possible normal and useful lives. They followed, and still follow, with St. Dunstan's constant help, many professions and handicrafts. The majority married after they were blinded for they were young men, many mere boys, in 1914. Save for those the gravity of whose wounds made it impossible, practically all were provided with occupation, the panacea of blindness. Practically all are contented, even happy. This is the miracle of St. Dunstan's, History repeats itself; the tragedy of war blindness is again with us, but St. Dunstan's will again come to the aid of these young men, heal their wounds, mend their hurt but unbroken spirit and show them the way to a new life of usefulness and happiness.

Pensions for Blind

H.M. Government will provide life pensions for those blinded in the war, but these must be supplemented by earnings to ensure a full life. Moreover, man cannot live by bread alone, and so the Government has entrusted St. Dunstan's with the duty of bringing to the aid of these young men its tradition, experience and method of re-creating their lives. St. Dunstan's will remain a voluntary agency, supported by the goodwill of the British peoples and this goodwill will be called upon by public appeal, which will take many forms.

Plans are in hand as the need arises to extend the hospital and to enlarge the present school so that all the young blinded men may learn to read with their fingers, to typewrite, to look after themselves and walk alone, to learn as little children do the first lessons of life. The blinded men of the Great War will hold out a helping hand to the young fellows who will join their ranks, and where possible will take an active part as lecturers and teachers. There will be workshops and lecture rooms where trades, handicrafts and professions will be taught. Some occupations for the blind are out-of-date—new ones will have to be found. The new St. Dunstan's may be different in many details from its familiar prototype of a quarter of a century ago, but the spirit will be the same and "Victory over Blindness" will be the watchword.

IN PARENTHESIS

His View

A FRENCH poilu, spending his leave in England with some of the boys, did the rounds of the cabaret shows.

One of the British lads asked him what he thought of the girls. He replied: "Mighty fine. Our girls have nothing on 'em."

* * *

Barking Up Wrong Tree

THE squire gave a party to the children in a northern village.

He took the chief part in a game of charades, and lay down on the platform. One man tried to lift him. Two others came to his aid, and the three lifted the old man easily.

The actions, of course, were meant to represent "Union is Strength."

When the squire asked which child could give the answer an eager voice squeaked, "Please, sir, let sleeping dogs lie, sir."

* * *

His Souvenir

HE was the "old sweat" of the section, never at a loss.

Just before the C.O. reached him at inspection a young wag hung an old door handle on the top of his bayonet. The eagle eye spotted it. "What is this?"

The old hand surveyed it, and then the grinning faces; and at once got into his stride.

"Well, sir, it's a souvenir of the last war. We had been retreating for three days and had nothing to eat or drink. On the fourth morning we spied a village. The first house was a pub. I reached it first and grabbed the door handle —this handle—and at that moment a thundering great shell blew the pub out of my hands."

* * *

1939 Press Howlers

FACING BOTH WAYS?

"Mr. Walter Elliot and Dr. Leslie Burgin, walked up Downing Street from Whitehall together, followed by Mr. Hore-Belisha, who arrived from the opposite direction."

LOVE OF HIS COUNTRY

When New Zealand's Finance Minister was wooing financial circles in the City:

"The statement is made by Mr. Walter Nash, New Zealand's fiance, who is now in London seeking a credit for his country."

LITTLE-KNOWN EUROPE

Statement by an M.P.:

"That is where my knowledge of Central News Europe comes in," he continued.

MOVING

On the body of a marshal of France being transferred from a temporary resting-place to a permanent sarcophagus, one agency report appeared with this heading:

Marshal Re-buried; Moving Ceremony

Russians Within Four Miles of Viipuri

Finnish Troops Forcing Tremendous Price for Slow Soviet Advance; New Defences Erected; Imported Planes Bomb Red Concentrations

Copenhagen, Feb. 29.

ALTHOUGH hundreds of Russians plunged to watery death and scores of tanks were lost when the reinforced Finnish air force bombed moving Russian columns acoss the frozen Viipuri Bay and the vicinity, Red Army forces reached points within four miles of Viipuri, telephonic messages from Helsinki said today. Finnish troops still stationed at Viipuri were putting up determined resistance, the reports said. They were said to be capable of stoutly defending the shell-scarred city because of the surrounding rugged terrain and numerous heavy fortifications which have withstood the terrific Russian artillery barrages. With increased Finnish air activity, Russian planes appeared over Helsinki twice this afternoon. Two air raid alarms were sounded in the Finnish capital and the anti-aircraft batteries went into action. No bombs were dropped by the planes, messages from Helsinki said.

With the Russian pressure continuing despite heavy loss of men and materials, Finn troops withdrew "in some places to new positions" between the Bay of Viipuri and Vuoksi, the Finnish high Command said in a communique received here.

Finnish military authorities were confident that the Russians would pay dearly before reaching Viipuri since the Finns would be capable of throwing up new defences in front of the city, linking them up with standing fortifications, messages from Helsinki asserted.

The new Finnish line on the Karelian Isthmus so far remained practically unchanged, with Finnish machine-gun nests employing withering fire to repulse the Russians between Viipuri and Somme, according to local newspapers.—United Press.

Great Battle of Viipuri

Stockholm, Feb. 29.

A great battle for deserted, shell-wracked Viipuri raged all yesterday. While Finnish artillery was pounding the Russians round the Bay of Viipuri, their newly-arrived foreign warplanes made intensive bombing raids on Russians lines.

Bombs dropped on the ice hurled tanks, guns and men into the waters beneath. Because of the more easily defended nature of the ground, experts in Helsinki have little doubt that Finnish forces before Viipuri will continue to hold out. Last night a considerable rise in temperature gave hopes that bad weather might come on to hamper the Soviet onslaught.—Reuter.

Canadian Volunteers Arrive

Helsinki, Feb. 29.

The first Canadian volunteers have arrived in Finland it was announced here by radio last night.—Reuter.

Russian Drive

Helsinki, Feb. 29.

The Russian drive against Viipuri and the Finnish positions around Lake Aeyrapaenjaervi continued yesterday with wave after wave of infantry thudding into the stubborn Karelian Isthmus defence forces.

Every kilometre cost the Red Army heavily, but the preponderance of men was so great that fresh regiments and divisions could be brought up constantly. However, either because their ammunition was exhausted after four weeks of drum-fire, or because their guns could not reach advance positions to rake the Finnish second line of defence, the Russian heavy artillery was apparently not in the fight yesterday. Only three or four-inch batteries were providing the main support for the crushing masses of Russian infantry.

The Russian drive in the Petsamo region continued yesterday with the Red Air Force grounded by the cold weather, which reached 20 degrees below zero centigrade.

The Russian forces yesterday had not taken advantage of the Finnish retreat. Russian advance positions had not moved southwards, it was reported, probably because of the heavy snow and rough terrain which hampered the movement of mechanized units.—United Press.

Soviet Destruction

London, Feb. 29.

Soviet air bombardments in Finland have caused total damage estimated at two thousand million Finnish marks. This is the figure given by the Norwegian newspaper "Arbeiderbladet," quoted by the Copenhagen radio.—Reuter.

Sweden To have More Planes

Stockholm, Feb. 29.

The Riksdag (Parliament) has approved the provision of two new groups of pursuit planes and two new reconnaissance squadrons. A bill has also been passed to compel owners of factories and other large buildings to construct air raid shelter.—Reuter.

Neutrals Warned By Dr. Goebbels

"Public Opinion Must Not Be Used to Insult the Belligerent Powers"

Berlin, Feb. 29.

Addressing a meeting at Munster last night, Dr. Josef Goebbels, German Propaganda Minister, declared the German nation was now united for the first time in history and the very existence of a united German nation had been regarded as a challenge by the plutocratic powers of the West.

"The German nation," declared Dr. Goebbels, "is well aware that the present war is a war of life or death. Escape is not possible yet.

"We know our own means very well, but we also know our opponents' means. We do not care if our opponents base their judgment of Germany on the opinion of Jewish refugees, nor if they make mad war aims with a view to the utter destruction of the German nation.

"Their efforts to swerve Germany by propaganda will be as futile as their efforts to swerve it by blockade," the Propaganda Minister went on, "Germany has rendered the blockade for the greater part ineffectual. The arrow already threatens to strike those who released it."

This time the German nation would make a final end of plutocratic world tyranny.

Dr. Goebbels extolled the part played by Nazi party officials in the war. Ninety-five per cent of all Hitler Youth leaders were in the army, and 400 of them had been killed in the Polish operations.

Food Supply Secured

"We are waging war under most favourable conditions," said Dr. Goebbels. "Our food supply fully is secured. Our economic system is consolidated and is in a position to supply the country with all necessary raw material and products. The armament industry is working at highest pressure."

Dealing with neutrals, Dr. Goebbels said that unlike Churchill, Germany would not tolerate a definition of neutrality which referred to military, but not political neutrality.

"Germany cannot allow an obvious difference between neutrality of the state and neutrality of its public opinion," Dr. Goebbels warned. "The right of freedom of opinion must not be misused in neutral countries to insult belligerent powers."—Reuter.

Maj. Kermit Roosevelt To Lead Volunteers

Called Ideal Man to Head Expedition to Finland

London, Feb. 29.

Major Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States, has been appointed commander of the British volunteers to Finland, the Finnish Aid Bureau announced today.

Major Roosevelt is at present on sick leave from the Middlesex Regiment and he is expected to resign his commission shortly.

Major Roosevelt renounced his American citizenship last year and took a lieutenant's commission in the British Army. He was promoted to the rank of acting-major and became a gunnery instructor.

Meanwhile, several hundred British volunteers took an oath "honestly and faithfully to defend the cause of Finland."

Major Roosevelt, a cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was described by the Finnish Aid Bureau as the "ideal man to command the contingent" of volunteers which is composed of men from all parts of the British Empire.

The volunteers will receive a sum of two shillings each day and they must register for the duration of the war in Finland, although they will be free to return to their own countries the minute they are called to colours.

Meanwhile, funds continued to pour into London for the Finns, the latest contribution being £5,000 from the Government of New Zealand. The donation was for the Finnish Red Cross.—United Press.

Volunteers Preparing

London, Feb. 29.

Apart from some 300 Hungarians who passed through London on their way to Finland, only on advance party of volunteers has left Britain for Finland.

The main force, consisting of several hundred volunteers, will leave later.

These volunteers have been finally selected out of several thousand applicants, those unsuccessful including a number of women and some elderly men. The volunteers will form the British contingent of an international volunteer force in Finland.

The Finnish Aid Bureau has undertaken to provide clothing and equipment, as well as transport to and from Finland and living expenses until arrival in Finland, when the Finnish Government becomes entirely responsible for maintenance of the troops.

It is estimated that each volunteer costs the bureau about £200, and the bureau is anxious to secure more funds to meet expenses. Each British volunteer private receives about two shillings a day and compensation is promised for those disabled and for relatives of men killed.—Reuter.

Italian Anti-Jew Law Becomes Effective

Rome, Feb. 29.

The racial law enacted June 29, 1939, against the Jews will become effective tomorrow, banning jews from public office or service on public foundations, associations or committees, it was announced last night. The Jews will not be allowed to wear national military uniforms and no Jews will be called for service in any branch of the armed forces, the law says.—United Press.

Bus Workers Ousted by Tear Gas

Italian Marines Clear Compound; Skeleton Service Today

Italian marines had to throw tear-gas bombs into a crowd of about 2,000 workmen, mechanics, drivers, conductors and doormen employed by the China General Omnibus Co., Ltd., who went on strike early yesterday morning and refused to leave the company's premises when ordered to do so, at 1.30 p.m. Company officials told the "North-China Daily News" last night that they had locked out the strikers, but that a skeleton service would be in operation during the rush hours today.

Meanwhile, no negotiations for the settlement of the trouble have taken place as the company is still studying the demands made by the strikers. These demands include a 40 per cent. increase in salary, a rice allowance equivalent to the difference in the price of rice between $25 and the actual market price per picul, participation in the company's bonus scheme, participation of doormen in the copper coin bonus which is now being paid only to chauffeurs and conductors, free bus passes for all employees (at the present moment they are required to pay $1 per year to cover costs of photographs), one day's leave per week on full pay, pay in full during the period that the strike is in force, and an assurance that none of the company's employees will be discharged as a result of the strike.

Police from Gordon Road had been on the premises since Tuesday night when trouble first commenced among the mechanics who started a go-slow strike.

Police Gather at Depot

Sensing that something was about to happen, police reinforcements were sent to the Connaught Road premises at 5 a.m. yesterday, when it became apparent that the employees were not going to start work. The Reserve Unit was called to the scene at 8 a.m., and a detachment of Italian marines arrived a few minutes later.

The workmen were sitting in the wooden barracks in the compound and several speeches were made, although no disturbances occurred. The management received the strikers' demands at about 9 a.m. and at 1.30 p.m. it decided to declare a lock-out.

The strikers were consequently urged to leave the premises quietly and every opportunity was given them to do so. Some 200 left but the others refused to move. When a further warning remained unheeded, Italian marines threw two tear-gas bombs which proved effective in evicting the men.

Shortly afterwards some 400 strikers gathered outside No. 13 Jessfield Road where they planned to hold a meeting which, however, did not materialize.

By 3 p.m. the C.G.O. Co.'s premises were deserted, with two Reserve Unit vans in attendance on the road and a number of Italian marines on duty inside various buses which had been conveniently placed near the two main gates. Machine-guns were in position, but no further trouble occurred.

Throughout the Settlement and western district the withdrawal of bus service caused tramcars, railless trams, hire-cars and rickshaws to convey unwonted numbers of passengers, especially as the weather was consistently bad, with rain and snow and a strong wind, all day.

Altogether, some 2,000 Chinese are affected by the strike which turned into a lock-out. Not involved are the Chinese inspectors and regulators and office staff. The mechanics who started the agitation did not return for work after they had finished their day's labour at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

Italians Fix Bayonets

It was after outside mediators had unsuccessfully attempted to bring about a truce and had been told that the strikers intended to remain "unto death" on the premises, that the Royal Italian Marines promptly took a hand. One hundred and twenty men led by a lieutenant fixed bayonets, donned gas-masks and surrounded the two halls in which the drivers and conductors had ensconced themselves. One tear-gas grenade was then thrown into each hall while the marines formed files outside the doors. Machine-guns were strategically placed in position.

As the strikers came running out they were further sped along their path to the compound gates by the marines who prodded them with rifle butts. As soon as they reached Connaught Road they were met by the Police Reserve Unit who made them disperse in all directions with the help of batons. Thus they gained the impression, for a few seconds, of having passed from the frying pan into the fire. The effect of the tear-gas was rather much for some of them, and altogether thirteen strikers were subsequently taken to two hospitals in Fire Brigade ambulances and treated for tear-gas affection. These cases all were slight.

It was the second time the stalwarts of the "Regia Marina" had used tear-gas against obstinate strikers in the Italian sector this week. On Tuesday night they had come to the rescue of the American staff at the China Gen-

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Economic Relations Grow Difficult Between Britain and Italy

German Coal Exports Reaching Rome by Sea; May Be Subject to Export Contraband Control

Paris, Feb. 29.

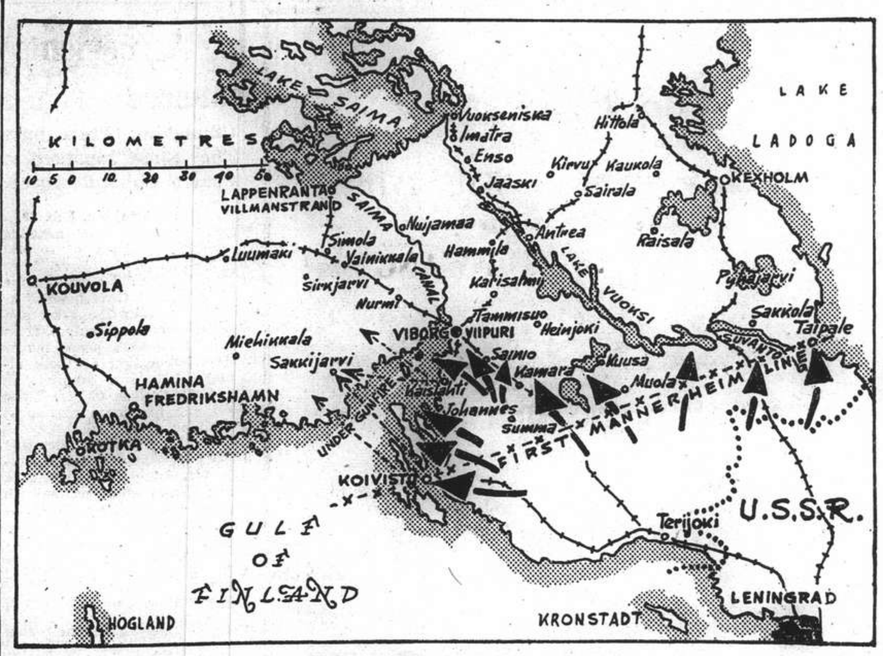
The Rome correspondent of "Le Temps" says economic relations between Great Britain and Italy have reached a delicate stage, as for several weeks negotiations have failed to produce a mutually satisfactory agreement on outstanding questions.

The correspondent states the principal obstacle to an agreement arises out of the question of Italy's coal supplies, which are now obtained largely from Germany.

Italy offered to exchange agricultural produce for British coal, it is stated, but Britain prefers the products of Italy's heavy industries.

Difficulties are likely to be aggravated, says the correspondent, as a result of the intention, indicated by Britain, to apply an export embargo to German coal now reaching Italy by sea. In the past Italy has been given preferential treatment in the Allied blockade of Germany.

The Italian newspaper "Telegrafo" says if Britain were paid in heavy industry goods, Italian industry would soon find itself under British control.—Reuter.



Russians Intensify Drive on Viborg

Following the fall of Kovisto the Finns are now receiving the full force of Russian attacks directed against Viborg. Working from the left flank, the Russians are pushing through towards the threatened city and the Finns have fallen back to defence positions beyond the town.

Nazi Press Prepares Country For Arrival of Mr. Welles

Hopes of Peace Fade as Newspapers Furiously Deny Any Offer to Come from Hitler

Berlin, Feb. 29.

HOPES which were expressed in some political quarters here that the tour of the United States Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, would lead to some sort of mediation peace plan, faded yesterday as apparently inspired articles in all German papers furiously denied British reports that Chancellor Adolf Hitler had even considered presenting the U.S. envoy with a peace offer. The newspapers set forth the destruction of the British Empire as a German war aim. The "Kiplopolitische Korrespondence" said, "Germany can conceive of Peace, harmony and goodwill among nations only when that tyrant is done away with everywhere in the world whose disappearance is prerequiste to the freedom of the seas and making good 100-year-old injustices.

"This terror must first be broken to permit harmonious co-operation of constructive forces," the newspaper declared.

One newspaper called the peace offer reports a "lying, cheeky, impudent, nonsensical swindle . . . . which provides everyone in Germany with unlimited amusement."

The German aim is to "Fight! Fight until victory! Fight until the clique of London plutocrats which are constantly threatening the world with new wars is destroyed!" Another newspaper asserted. "The Fuehrer and the German people will that an end be made of British tyranny and suppression of other peoples."

It was indicated last night that German - American conversations would follow general lines. It was considered a possibility that moves might be made to restore full diplomatic relations with the United States. Meanwhile, the United States Embassy at Berlin announced that Mr. Welles would arrive at the Anhalter station in Berlin at 8.28 a.m. Friday. American and German officials will greet the American envoy at the station.

Mr. Welles arrived at Zurich, Switzerland, from Rome last night.

Observers here believed that the press outburst against foreign reports that Germany was seeking peace through the American envoy was designed to remove any misapprehension about the German stand before Mr. Welles' arrival.

Well-informed Nazi sources said they did not expect Mr. Welles' conversations in Berlin to produce any sensations. They said they did not expect him to submit any concrete proposal, but to seek to learn from the highest German sources what German war and peace aims are in order to report them to President Roosevelt.

Inasmuch as Mr. Welles will arrive in Berlin a day later than was previously expected, it was believed that he would not depart for Paris and London until Sunday or Monday.—United Press.

Loan Bill Passed By U.S. House

"To Hell with Hitler and Stalin" Cries One Member From Michigan

Washington, Feb. 29.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a standing vote of 168 to 51, passed the Export-Import Bank Bill, thus eliminating the last obstacle in the path of a United States loan to China and Finland.

The measure will return to the Senate, which has already approved the U.S.$100,000,000 increase in the bank's funds, for action on House amendments to the bill, the principal of which was a change permitting the borrowers to use Export-Import Bank credits to buy commercial planes in the United States.

Earlier the House voted in favour of an amendment permitting credits to Finland "without restriction on the type of merchandise purchased in the United States", although opponents to the amendment shouted the measure as it stood would only restrict Finland from buying "powder puffs and silken scanties."

"Hosts of Hell"

During the debate on the amendment, the Democratic Representative from Michigan, Mr. John D. Dingell, said, "Finland needs things to protect herself with....She is fighting to stop the anti-Christ hosts of hell led by Beelzebub. To Hell with Stalin and Hitler!"

The Democratic Representative from Missouri, Mr. Clyde Williams, charged that some proponents of the amendment were "actuated by the fact that there were munitions factories in their districts....

"The overpowering sentiment in this country," he declared, "is not to aid Finland but to stay out in the clear."

China Considered

"She (Finland) asks for bullets," Mr. Emanuel Cellar, New York Democrat asserted, "and we give her beans. She asks for powder and we give her tea. She asks for guns and we send her broomsticks."

Mr. Charles A. Eaton, New Jersey Republican, described the gibbling over the nature of Finnish purchases as the worst example of "political flim-flamming and skulldergery" he had ever seen.

The maze of oratory almost obscured the proposed Chinese loan.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, New York Republican, said the proposed loans to Norway and China indicated a course "almost identical to that followed by the United States in 1914."—United Press.

British Ship Brings Germans to Japan

Nine Seized Men Handed to Japanese Authorities

Yokohama, Feb. 29.

The British auxiliary cruiser Kanimbla (10,985 tons) arrived off Yokohama today with nine of the Germans taken from the Asama Maru, who are being handed back to Japanese authorities today.

A representative of the Japanese Foreign Office and the British Naval Attache are expected to be present when the Germans are returned to the Japanese.

Later the Germans were sent ashore in a launch and taken to the Yokohama harbour-master's office, where their passports were examined.

About 50 Japanese cameramen and reporters were on the jetty, but the Germans were not permitted to talk. The whole proceedings were carried out in a very orderly manner.

It is understood the Germans will be handed over by the Japanese to the German Consul-General at Yokohama, and later be accommodated at the New Grand Hotel.—Reuter.

Changes in Sarawak Queried in House

Information Asked on Rajah's Deposition

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 29.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Sir John Graham Kerr, member for the Scottish Universities, asked if in view of the proximity of the independent protected state of Sarawak to British possessions in the East, information could be provided in regard to the recent deposition of the Rajab Muda, and the resignation, some months earlier, of five members of the Civil Service, including the Chief Secretary, Financial Secretary, the Chief Justice and the principal Medical Officer.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Colonies, in reply, said that the relations of His Majesty's Government with the State of Sarawak were governed by the Agreement of 1888, under which Sarawak would be recognized as an independent sovereign State in internal affairs. His Majesty's Government had no authority to interfere, except for limited purposes mentioned in the Agreement.

In these circumstances, Mr. MacDonald said that he thought it would be improper for him to make any comment on the facts referred to in the question.—Reuter.

Adm. Horthy Elected Regent for Life

Amsterdam, Feb. 28.

The lower Chamber today unanimously and without debate voted a project establishing Admiral Nicolas de Horthy, Regent since 1920, as Regent of Hungary for life, official D.N.B. (German) news agency reported.—Havas.

Sixty Killed in Gas Explosion

Rome, Feb. 28.

Sixty coal miners met death in a rending gas explosion 920 feet below the surface of the earth and more than 100 more were injured, it was reported tonight from the Arsa coalfield near Pola. The toll of casualties was not ended, either, it was feared, for rescuers were hindered by darkness and gas fumes and were still working feverishly this evening. An official communique issued earlier today announced that 20 men were dead, 100 injured, in "a grave disaster which was presumably due to a gas explosion." The communique admitted that "the total number of victims is not yet established."—Havas.

Appeal to British Farmers

Mr. Chamberlain States Production at Home to Be Increased

London, Feb. 29.

An appeal for the stimulation of agricultural production was made by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, addressing chairmen of country war agricultural executive committees yesterday.

"We are turning the country into a huge armaments workshop, thereby placing a heavy strain upon shipping," he said.

Shipping Losses Trifling

The Premier declared; "Our shipping losses, though substantial, compare in trifling proportion to the volume of our shipping. It is necessary to adopt measures which add to safety, but which are not in themselves economic.

"In addition to the amount of shipping at our disposal, another limiting factor in importation is our resources in foreign exchange.

"A way out of the dilemma is to increase home production of food. Some venerable prophets of agriculture say the Government's programme of 2,000,000 acres is much too low a figure, but 2,000,000 was chosen as the highest figure we thought was obtainable in the time," Mr. Chamberlain went on.

"We have been handicapped by the weather, but it should still be possible to attain the programme, if everybody puts his back into it."

The War Cabinet would be behind the farmers in their effort, said the Premier, and he had asked the Lord Privy Seal to identify himself personally with the campaign.

Labour Assurance

Referring to reports that some farmers were hesitating to contract for sugar beet, because they were afraid there would be insufficient labour to lift the crops, Mr. Chamberlain gave a definite assurance that the Government would take whatever steps necessary to see that crops, when grown, were harvested.

The Premier also gave an emphatic denial to any idea that farmers would be treated any worse than industrial factories. There was, however, a limit to the amount that could be spent in subsidies, and it was essential to keep away from the vicious spiral in which prices and wages went chasing each other.

Regarding the position after the war, Mr. Chamberlain declared the Government was determined, if they were still in office, that agriculture should not be allowed to collapse, as happened last time.—Reuter.

Flood Waters Pour Over Hundreds Of Miles in California

4,000 People Left Homeless; U.S.$7,000,000 of Damages Caused by Overflowing River

San Francisco, Feb. 29.

The Sacramento River, one of California's largest waterways, poured over hundreds of miles of levees last night and today leaving more than 4,000 people homeless and causing damage totalling millions of dollars.

Weather Bureau observers were unable today to promise any relief from the heavy rainstorms and floods within the next 48 hours. The damage caused by the flood is approaching US$7,000,000.

The flood waters reached a record 37-foot crest at Kennett, northern California, where several rivers join. Beyond Kennett are 250 miles of farmland where the flood must pass.

Farmers, World War Veterans and police officers patrolled levees watching for any breaks or attempts by desperate farmers to blast levees in order to save land and homes elsewhere.

The northern city of Redding proclaimed a state of emergency last night and the Red Cross organizations there were kept busy feeding and housing 800 flood refugees.

The Red Bluff River was 10 feet above its peak and the waters were still rising today. The flood broke levees at Hamilton City, Colusa, Knight's Landing, Nicolaus and Tehama. The city of Quincy has been completely isolated.

Meanwhile, it was estimated that at least three days would be required for the flood waters to reach the ocean.—United Press.

U-Boats Said Ordered to Sink Ships Between Neutral Ports

British Vessel Rescues Dutch Crew; Hitler Told Fifty German Submarines Lost

Stockholm, Feb. 29.

GERMAN submarines, according to reliable reports, have been ordered to sink any steamer navigating between two neutral ports if she possesses a 'navicert' from the British authorities, the "Göteborgs Handelstidningen," organ of Swedish maritime interests, announced today. The paper pointed out that an aggreement signed last autumn between Germany and Sweden admitted as legitimate all commercial exchanges of the neutrals which correspond to their vital interests. The German Government, the paper added, has given up this clause, and Sweden should feel herself free to refrain from fulfilling the other stipulations of the agreement.—Havas.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 29.

Homeward bound from the Far East, the British steamer Glenorchy (10,000 tons), passed through a large patch of oil floating on the water.

Half-an-hour later her captain, William Christie, sighted an open boat about 80 miles from the Spanish coast, showing no signs of life.

The Glenorchy circled around and sounded her whistle, whereupon, Captain Christie afterwards said, "the boat came to life with heads and waving arms."

The life-boat contained the captain, chief engineer and 11 men of the Dutch motor-tanker Denhaag (8,970 tons), who were exhausted and starving after drifting four days.

Nothing is known of the fate of 26 other members of the crew of the tanker, who took to other boats.

The Denhaag, carrying 11,000 tons of oil products from New York to Rotterdam, was reported on February 22 to have been long overdue and feared lost.—Reuter.

Naval Battle in North Sea

The Hague, Feb. 29.

Violent artillery fire was heard towards midnight last night by inhabitants of Scheveningen, who believe that a naval battle took place in the North Sea outside Dutch territorial waters. The firing lasted an hour, during which the bursting of shells was clearly heard from the coast.—Havas.

50 U-Boats Destroyed

Paris, Feb. 29.

According to the "Petit Parisien's" correspondent on the German frontier, Herr Hitler has been told by the German Admiralty that Germany has lost 50 U-boats, of which three were used as supply ships.

Eleven submarines and two others used as supply ships returned to bases seriously damaged, the German Admiralty is also said to have told Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

British Airmen Escape

London, Feb. 29.

It is understood that several British airmen who made forced landings in Belgium and were consequently interned by the authorities in that country, managed to escape across the frontier into France.

The airmen are said be in active service again in the Royal Air Force. It is stressed that none of the men had given their word that they would not try to escape.—Havas.

Quiet R.A.F. Flights

London, Feb. 29.

Three major reasons for the flights of British observation planes over Germany being unopposed were given in the "Daily Express" this morning.

Although there are a number of strategic zones in the Reich, well-equipped in anti-aircraft defence batteries and searchights, the Germans are reluctant to use them against mere observation planes and thus reveal their exact position. These batteries are being reserved for the day when Britain launches massive air attacks against Germany.

Secondly, fire by anti-aircraft guns would disturb work in factories in some industrial regions.

Finally, there is the moral effect on the population to be considered. The Government does not wish the people to believe that they are liable to be bombed by any planes.

As for the pamphlets dropped by the British planes in their flights over Germany, the authorities are imposing heavy fines on all those found in possession of such tracts.—Havas.

Advanced Elements Active

Paris, Feb. 29.

Advanced outpost elements were active in the sector West of the Vosges mountains, this morning's official communique announced. Artillery batteries on both sides of the Rhine exchanged fire, the communique added.—Havas.

B.E.F. Volunteers Arrive From Palestine

75 Per Cent. Jews, Remainder Arabs

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Feb. 29.

The first batch of men from Palestine to form part of the British Expeditionary Force arrived at a French port today, according to a telephone message from Reuter's correspondent with the British Expeditionary Forces.

They number about 700, all of whom are volunteers. About 75 per cent. are said to be Jews. The rest are Arabs, and will be attached to an auxiliary military pioneer corps, to work on lines of communication as unskilled labourers.—Reuter.

Japan Monopolizes China Materials

Many Goods Prevented from Finding Normal Markets; Yangtze Opening Feared

Osaka. Feb. 29.

The Japanese authorities in Central China have taken steps to restrict or absolutely prohibit the shipment of certain materials produced in the occupied areas of China to Shanghai, or elsewhere outside the occupied zone on the ground that they are important for military purposes, it is learned by the Municipal Industrial Department here.

This policy is said to aim at securing an adequate supply of Chinese staple materials required by Japan.

The materials listed include iron materials of all kinds, copper, brass and tin wares, coal, hemp (ramie), raw cotton, hides and leather, vegetable oils, bristles and tea.

In addition to establishing special terms to buy and export to Japan these products, special treatment in the handling of such restricted or prohibited articles has been accorded to a number of important Japanese concerns, including the Japan Iron Corporation, the Central China Mining Corporation, the Chunnan Coal Mining Company, the Central China Raw Cotton Association, the Central China Export Cotton Manufacturing Company, and the Central China Federation of Exporters' Associations.

Foreign Competition Feared

Even with such special privileges, these concerns are expected to receive a severe setback if the Yangtze is opened to general traffic, says the "Japan Times," as Chinese and third-power industries and traders in the Yangtze valley have the advantages of big capital, long tradition and a firm foothold.

Hence it is being urged that the Japanese concerns should be merged into a strong special corporation, with a large capital supplied by the Japanese Government and powerful Japanese interests, to exercise control over the various Japanese industrial and commercial establishments in the occupied areas in China to enable them to meet such competition.

In connection with this plan to monopolize Central China exports, a Sino-Japanese Hemp (Ramie) Corporation is planned, and a financing syndicate, composed of the principal banks in Japan, is being formed to make a loan of Y.25,000,000 to the parent concern, the Central China Development Corporation.

T. K. K. Does Good Business

Meanwhile, the Toa Kaiun Kaisha (China Navigation Company), a subsidized Japanese "national-policy" company with a capital of Y.73,000,000 formed in August, 1939, by the Japanese Ministry of Communications and ten leading Japanese steamship companies, to conduct shipping business between Japan and China and along the coast and inland waters of China, is said to be doing a brisk business, with bright prospects for the future.—Reuter.

Turkey Preparing for Serious Trouble

People Grow Suspicious Of Soviet Intentions

London, Feb. 29.

Information received in London from diplomatic sources stress the fact that the entire Bosphorus zone of Turkey is being protected against air raids. Furthermore, civilians will be evacuated from the zone, which will be militarized completely. Fortifications have also been built along the Armenian border.

Authorized reports reveal that popular opinion throughout Turkey is increasingly suspicious of Soviet Russia. This hostility is due to the belief that the Soviet Union's policy of imperialism is taken as a continuation of Russia's traditional anti-Turkish trend, including the threat against the Dardanelles and Armenia.

Meanwhile, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Aden, and Egypt are today the bases of a powerful Allied army in the Near East. Measures are being taken to enable the countries considered "weak points" to resist any offensive either towards the South or India.

Thus, Iran has been loaned about £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 and Afghanistan about the same amount.—Havas.

French Imports From Britain Facilitated

Paris, Feb. 29.

A Government order published today virtually re-establishes, from March 1, the same liberty for the importation of goods from British territories as existed before the war.

This is a result of the recent Franco-British agreement, and is a counterpart to the corresponding concessions which have been made on the British side.

The new regulations also apply to Egypt, Iraq and India, and will shortly apply to the Dominions, with the exception of Canada.—Reuter.

Jews in Italy Barred From Professions

Rome, Feb. 29.

From tomorrow (March 1) Jews in Italy will be excluded from most professions, such as journalism, law, medicine, chemistry, accountancy and engineering. In certain cases of exemption, Jews may offer their services solely to members of their own race.—Reuter.

Franco-Japanese Relations Reviewed by M. Daladier

Substantial Aid for Finland Also Pointed Out In Speech by French Premier

Paris, Feb. 28.

FRANCO-Japanese relations and the Soviet-Finnish and Balkan situations were reviewed by Premier Edouard Daladier today when he spoke before the Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee. Japan, he revealed, according to an official communique issued later, had expressed regrets over the Yunnan Railway bombing and offered to indemnify the French citizens who had suffered in it. The great extent of French assistance to Finland against Soviet aggression was also disclosed by Premier Daladier who, at the close of his comprehensive address, was praised by the Committee Chairman, Jean Mistler, for his "objective and entirely sincere account."

"Premier Daladier made a statement on the military forces on the Franco-German front," the communique stated, "and commented on various incidents which resulted from German threats against Belgium and the Netherlands.

"The premier made a detailed study of the problems raised by the Soviet-Finnish conflict and the Committee learned with satisfaction of the importance of the material help granted Finland by Britain and France.

"This help," the communique stated, "did not prevent the Soviets from gaining certain successes in the Karelian Isthmus owing to the disproportion between the opposing forces and the lack of reserves on the Finnish side.

French assistance continues.

Belgrade Conference

"Premier Daladier then outlined the results of the Belgrade Conference and of talks which took place at the same time. The diplomatic activity of our Turkish friends is evidenced in the happiest manner in the Balkans, where the situation is taking a favourable turn. Relations between Rumania and Bulgaria are improving.

"Finally, the premier mentioned Far Eastern questions and the Yunnan Railway incident; he recalled that the Tokyo Government has offered to grant indemnification to victims of bombings.

"In the course of his statements, Premier Daladier, while deprecating illusions of those who describe Germany as a country on the verge of collapse, enumerated the grave domestic difficulties which the Reich is endeavouring to camouflage by its propaganda.

France Should Be Confident

"He pointed out with such conviction reasons why France should feel confident of victory that unanimous cheers greeted his words.

"Various members of the Committee asked the premier a few questions which gave him the opportunity to supply them with useful particulars, notably on the Welles mission of information, on French interests in the Far East and on Franco-Anglo-Russian negotiations last summer.

"M. Mistler, on behalf of the Committee, then congratulated the premier on his objective and entirely sincere account," the communique concluded.—Havas.

Motion of Censure Over Palestine

Labour Opposes British Government's Proposal Over Land Sales

London, Feb. 29.

The Opposition Labour Party has decided to put down a motion of censure on the Government's statement yesterday regarding Palestine.

The statement deals with the transfer of land from Arabs to non-Arabs, and regulations defining areas in which land sales may be continued.

The High Commissioner for Palestine had been authorized to issue regulations regarding the transfer of land from Arabs to non-Arabs in certain areas, announced the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, in the House of Commons yesterday.

Mr. MacDonald mentioned that, for reasons connected with the international situation, the Council of the League of Nations had not been able to discuss the last report of the Permanent Mandates Commission, but His Majesty's Government had furnished the Council with a copy of the regulations in case any foreign ministers should wish to ask that the Council be convened to discuss the matter.

White Paper Issued

A White Paper issued on the subject points out that the Government is charged under the Mandate to facilitate Jewish immigration, but is also charged to ensure that the rights of other sections of the population are respected.

The Government is convinced that it would be dangerous further to ignore the warnings from martial commissions regarding the serious congestion of Arabs in certain areas. Nothing was likely to contribute more to renewed bitterness and violent disorders than the existence of a considerable landless Arab population.

Therefore, the High Commissioner is authorized to proceed with land regulations providing for the deliberation of zones where land sales from Arabs to Jews should be respected, prohibited or free.

These restrictions would not prevent the further development of a Jewish national home, and land purchases could be continued on a considerable scale in many areas, including the greater part of the maritime provinces and Galilee.—Reuter.

Chinese Losses in Kwangsi

Troops Caught by Planes Of Japanese

Nanning, Feb. 29.

Compelled, because of the mountainous terrain, to follow highways exposed to Japanese aerial and artillery fire, Chinese troops fleeing from Shangsze, a base in south-western Kwangsi, sustained heavy losses, field dispatches reaching here today reported.

The total number of Chinese killed in this Japanese operation, which culminated in the capture of the walled town of Shangsze on Sunday, was estimated in the reports at 2,400 men.

Gen. Ho Wei-chen, commander of the 141st Kwangsi division, fled into the Shihwantanshan mountains as his force, originally consisting of 8,000 men, suffered 5,000 casualties, according to Chinese prisoners.

The commander of the 392nd Regiment of the 131st Chinese Division was killed in action near Shangsze, an officer of the same regiment told his Japanese captors, according to the dispatches.

Large quantities of arms and ammunition were also seized at Shangsze which had served as a base for Chinese troops in areas between Nanning and Lungchow.—Domei.

U.S. Interested in Post-War Status

Mr. Hull Tells of Efforts By American Envoys

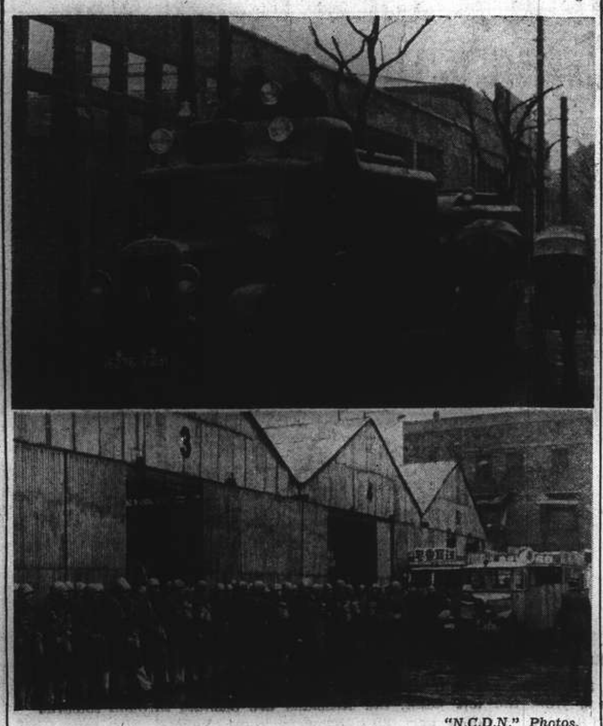
Washington, Feb. 28.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, stated today that conversations were under way between American diplomats and foreign governments all over the world in the interest of preventing the forces of regimentation and totalitarianism from gaining control after the end of the war.

Mr. Cordell Hull revealed that copies of his recent statements concerning contacts with neutrals, with a view to establishing better world order after the war, had been sent to all American representatives abroad, so that they could bring the statements to the attention of the Governments to which they were accredited.

Mr. Cordell Hull said this action was taken with a view to making preparations for post-war adjustments, economic and military. He emphasized the conversations had nothing to do with conditions during the war.

The State Secretary said if the forces of peace and stability—especially economic forces—were not organized preparatory to a transition and reconstruction period after the war, the forces of regimentation and totalitarianism would probably have the same tendency they had after the World War.—Reuter.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Bus Company Workers Go On Strike

Scenes at the Connaught Road headquarters of the China General Omnibus Co. where about two thousand Chinese employees went on strike yesterday. There was no serious clash during the day although Italian marines, seen below, were forced to throw two tear gas bombs into the crowd of strikers in order to force them out of the premises. Top picture shows Reserve Unit vans of the S.M.P. ready for emergencies.

Britain to Watch Soviet Imports

Negotiations Reported For New Bases to Keep Contraband Control

London, Feb. 29.

Britain has opened discussions with Canada regarding the possibility of establishing contraband control bases along the Canadian west coast to check traffic from the United States and other Pacific territories to Vladivostok, it was reliably learned here yesterday.

Britain has also reopened conversations at Washington in connection with United States exports of rubber, tin and copper to Vladivostok for the Soviet Union, it was understood.

Both actions followed demands in the House of Commons for tightening the economic blockade against Germany, it was said. Authoritative sources said that besides Canada's Pacific ports, Hongkong, Singapore and such islands as Fiji may be used by the British Navy to block Russia's traffic of commodities designed for re-export to Germany, although the amounts reaching Germany in that way were thought to be relatively small.

Tuesday, the Minister of War Economy, Mr. Ronald H. Cross, announced in the House of Commons that the Government was studying the possibility of placing a contraband control blockade round Vladivostok directly. This, however, was considered by experts to be too costly in relation to the amount of goods now being transported to Germany by way of Siberia. It was also felt that the same results could be obtained more economically by controling shipments to Russia at Hongkong, Singapore, Canada, and other British ports in the Pacific.—United Press.

Canadian Reaction

Ottawa, Feb. 29.

Government officials here last night described the report that Britain was negotiating for the establishment of contraband control bases on the Canadian west coast as a "perversion of the actual situation."

They declined to amplify their reaction, however. They admitted the reception of a communication from London pertaining to the establishment of a control point on the Atlantic coast.—United Press

Lloyd George Against Any War with Russia

Food Situation Worse Than In Last War

London, Feb. 29.

Mr. David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister and veteran Liberal, yesterday strongly opposed an immediate war with Russia.

Speaking at a luncheon given by the National Defense of Public Interest Committee, Mr. Lloyd George said, "We have undertaken a big job and still need all our strength to get through. We should not run any more risks." Mr. Lloyd George was one of the sponsors of Allied intervention in Russia in 1918.

"I would not allow any reckless or inconsiderate steering on an icy road to skid us into war with Russia," he declared. He advocated retaliatory air raids against Germany if the Germans attack the British civilian population.

He urged the intensification of food production. "Frankly," he declared, "in respect to food, we are not as well off as last time for a long war."

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, Mr Neville Chamberlain, in a speech before the Chairman of County War Agricultural Committees, said Britain was determined to improve food production.

"Unless we reduce imports of things not absolutely essential to us we cannot import the things which are essential if we are to win the war," he declared.

In an obvious thrust at Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain critized the "venerable prophets of agriculture" and also deprecated the War Premier's post war agricultural policy. —United Press.

Taxi Robbing Gang Active in West

$300 Stolen, Shots Fired In Two Hold-Ups

A gang of armed bandits, believed to number over eight men, was active in Connaught Road, near Yenping Road, as dusk fell in Shanghai yesterday. The gang confined its activities to holding-up hire cars and two of these vehicles were attacked by the desperadoes. Only one of the attacks, however, was successful.

This occurred at 8 p.m. when a Johnson hire car was forced to stop, the driver made to alight at pistol point and the three Chinese passengers made to give up their wallets and other articles by eight men, seven armed. As a result a total sum of $300 was taken from them. No one was injured by the robbers, who allowed the car and its passengers to depart immediately after the money had been removed.

In the unsuccessful attempt a Ford hire car was hit by a bullet when one armed man of a gang of three fired when the car failed to stop after being challenged by the men. The driver, showing great presence of mind, speeded past the gang with the result that two shots were fired, one hitting the car but causing no injuries to anyone.

Both the attacks occurred in exactly the same spot, which leads the police to believe that they were the work of one gang. The drivers of both vehicles concerned have described members of the gang and investigations are being continued.

Japanese Sect Leaders Severely Sentenced

Life Imprisonment for Omotokyo Heads

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

The leader of the heretic cult "Omotokyo" was today sentenced to penal servitude for life in the local court after 105 trials for violation of the peace maintenance law and lese majesty.

A round-up of leaders of the "Omotokyo" sect was carried out on December 8, 1935, and in the intervening four years Mr. Motoo Deguchi, son of the leader, Wanisaburo Deguchi, went mad, and four others died in prison.

Fifty-five persons faced the court today, and were all sentenced to prison terms, ranging from 18 months to life.

Mr. Wanisaburo Deguchi, the septuagenarian leader, was sentenced to penal servitude for life. All the accused have appealed.

The cult formerly had 4,000,000 devotees.—Reuter.

Wang Agreements Denounced

Chungking Press Says They Show Japanese to Control China Resources

Chungking, Feb. 29.

Newspapers here this morning published the full texts of several agreements alleged to have been signed between the Japanese and the Nanking "Reformed Government," as released by Mr. Kao Tsung-wu and Mr. Tao Hsi-sheng, dissenters from Mr. Wang Ching-wei's peace movement. The publication of these alleged agreements has resulted in renewed denunciations of Mr. Wang Ching-wei and his peace movement by the Chinese press.

It is stated by Chinese circles that the alleged agreements were submitted to Mr. Wang Ching-wei at a time when the Japanese are said to have presented a draft agreement to him for "readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations." They further assert that all the agreements received the approval of Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

"Complete Control"

Chinese newspapers declare that the alleged agreements give the Japanese complete control of natural resources, mines, railways, aviation, the telegraph, the wireless, the telephone, water, power and all economic, industrial and public works and enterprises in China.

The alleged agreements will not only give the Japanese economic monopoly in Central China, the papers assert, but will also have very far-reaching military importance.

They stress that the alleged agreements will prevent the participation of third Power interests in economic and industrial enterprises in Central China.

It is also emphasized that the alleged agreements not only will present future participation by third Powers in economic and industrial enterprises in Central China, but will destroy the existing interests of third Powers in that area.

It is further stated that if the Nanking "Reformed Government" has concluded such agreements with the Japanese, it is within reason to believe that similar agreements have been concluded between the Japanese and the Peiping "Provisional Government."

The independent "Ta Kung Pao" declares: "The conclusion of the eight agreements is not beyond expectation. Wang Ching-wei's so-called local peace actually means confirmation of his recognition of these local agreements.

Economic Aggression

"The agreements show that Japan, while adopting a defensive policy in military operations, is vigorously pushing ahead her economic aggression in China. China at present must strive for military success, to be followed by an economic victory," the "Ta Kung Pao" adds.

The "Sao Tang Pao," official organ of the Chinese army, declares that the alleged agreements will convince the Chinese and third Powers that Japanese ambitions know no limits unless stopped by armed resistance.

The "China Times" warns Chinese, as well as third Powers, of the seriousness of these alleged agreements.

"These agreements," says the "Central Daily News," official organ of the Government, "reveal that Japanese announcements of respect for China's sovereign rights and interests of third Powers in China are pure lies."

After declaring that the alleged agreements can never be recognized by China, the "Central Daily News" bitterly denounces Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Liang Hung-chih, head of the Nanking "Reformed Government."—Reuter.

Weapons Must Be Used Says Mr. Eden

Britain Has Grown Strong During Recent Lull

London, Feb. 29.

The lull of last autumn and this winter was most useful for the Allies, since Great Britain completed her preparations, Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary for the Dominions, declared in a speech at Liverpool today.

However, he added, there was no reason to slaken down and view things complacently. There would even be a danger should Britain forget the vital lesson that in war victory in the final stages means the defeat of the enemy.

The last few months of respite, he continued, allowed the British to forge their arms, and when arms are forged they must be used.

Mr. Eden then recalled that when he was Foreign Secretary, Herr Joachim Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister, on many occasions spoke to him of the dangers of Bolshevism.

It has been said, he added, that without 'Saint George Hitler" the Red Dragon would have devoured the British. That is a fable which has often been repeated under various forms. And what happened? The Red Dragon took Saint George along on its back.

Speaking of "the great idea that is the Empire Training Scheme", Mr. Eden declared that thanks to this vast plan Britain will, as it develops, have a continual flow of pilots, observers, machine-gunners, and artillery marksmen, which will amount to tens of thousands each year.

In conclusion, he stressed that there is nothing in the history of the world which could be compared to the plan, both as regards its conception and its execution.—Havas.

U.S. Needs Bases to Defend Canal

Washington, Feb. 29.

The Republican Representative from South Dakota, Mr. Francis H. Case, yesterday offered a resolution in the House of Representatives asking the Administration to acquire land bases to help defend the Panama Canal "against possible military activity by any non-American power."

Mr. Case suggested that the Administration acquire land on the north coast of South America or the islands off the coast for an army base, similar to that under construction at Puerto Rico, to protect the canal.—United Press.

North of Creek Pact To Be Signed

Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General here, will sign an agreement providing for the restoration of normal conditions in Settlement areas north of Soochow Creek, which have been under Japanese naval control since August 1937. Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, will sign on behalf the administrative body of the International Settlement. The signing, Domei learned, will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the official residence of the Japanese Consul-General on Seymour Road.

THE CINEMA

"Drums Along the Mohawk"

Lana (Magdelana) ..Claudette Colbert
Gilbert Martin .....Henry Fonda
Mrs. McKlennar .....Edna May Oliver
Christian Reall .....Eddie Collins
Caldwell .....John Carradine
Mary Reall .....Dorris Bowdon
Mrs. Weaver .....Jessie Ralph
Rev. Rosenkrantz .....Arthur Shields
John Weaver .....Robert Lowery

"Drums Along the Mohawk," which opened to an almost crowded house at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, is by far the most colourful and thrilling picture filmed, dealing with the pioneers in the days when America was young. Romance, drama, comedy, thrills are blended beautifully to make this film one of the best shown on the local screen. The story takes us back to the days when Washington was fighting for America's independence. Here we meet Gil and Lana, wonderfully portrayed by Mr. Henry Fonda and Miss Claudette Colbert, just married and leaving for the frontier to start their lives together. Their first crop is destroyed by the Indians and the young couple hire themselves out to Mrs. McKlennar, played by Miss Edna May Oliver. Soon, however, Gil is called to the colours when a mixed force of British and Indians is sighted. He returns badly wounded and is nursed back to health. Peace is theirs for some time until the worst attack is launched against them. The fort is relieved in the last moment by the regulars summoned by Gil. News comes that the War of Independence is over and the picture ends with the thirteen-star banner of the United States flying proudly in the air. Mr. Henry Fonda and Miss Claudette Colbert were superb in the roles of the young couple and their acting in this picture is by far the best thing they have done. The supporting cast, too, has been chosen well. Miss Edna May Oliver was wonderful in the role of the garrulous Mrs. McKlennar and the scene in which she refuses to leave the bed, although her whole house is on fire, is a gem in itself. Mr. Eddie Collins as a drunk and Mr. Arthur Shields as the Reverend Mr. Rosenkrantz injected some wholesome humour that brought out guffaws of laughter from the audience.

"Birthplace of Icebergs," an educational short, completes a most entertaining programme which should go on the "must list" of every picture-goer.—I.M.

Bus Workers Ousted By Tear Gas

(Continued from page 7)

eral Edison Co. factory in Robison Road, which had been locked in by the Chinese workers there. Two gas grenades proved effective in this case also.

In contrast to the Bus Company strike, the situation which caused approximately 2,000 coolies employed in the Public Works Department cleaning and garbage divisions to walk out was easily clarified on Wednesday afternoon. Mediation offered by the labour section of the Settlement Police brought about the end of the strike, and the workmen went back to their jobs yesterday morning. The coolies were granted an additional 10 cents a day towards the purchase of rice.

Paying off at the Wing On No. 3 textile mill, Markham Road, continued yesterday. A strike started there last Saturday, involving some 3,000 hands. Now the company is reorganizing the factory and paying off all the former workers.

Mr. Saito Expected to Resign

Japanese Diet Difficulties May Be Solved

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

Mr. Takao Saito, veteran member of the Minseito Party, who made "a slip of the tongue" in interpellating the Government in the Diet on February 3, has decided to resign in a day or two, according to the "Asahi Shimbun."

He made this decision, the newspaper states, as the result of pressure and advice from colleagues in the Minseito Party, who are pleading with him to consider state interests.

The "Asahi" adds that it is very likely that the speaker of the Lower House, Mr. Toshi Koyama, will also resign, "feeling responsibility for having deleted the larger portion of Mr. Saito's speech on February 3 from the official stenographic record." —Reuter.

Irish Terrorists Throw Tear Gas Bombs

London, Feb. 29.

Irish terrorists yesterday threw tear gas bombs in two cinemas in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, which, despite warnings received, continued to show newsreels.

Although there was a panic on both occasions, it is not believed that anyone was injured.—Havas.

Needs of British Shipping

Personnel Losses Exceed Those of Servics

London, Feb. 29.

Since the war began, the losses suffered by shipping personnel were higher in percentage than those of the Army, Navy and Air Force, it was revealed by Sir Leighton Seager, President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, at the annual meeting today of the Chamber of Shipping.

The meeting carried a resolution proposed by the shipping magnate, Lord Essendon, pledging the industry's co-operation in the prosecution of the war, and urging the Government to take steps to enable shipowners to maintain and expand the industry.

Lord Essendon said they must have the power to replenish their fleets with new ships, and pointed out that the controlled rate for British ships for charter was 43 shippings per ton, while the rate paid to neutrals by the British Government for the same service was 130 shillings.

He declared that these figures indicated the benefits which foreign shipowners were obtaining, and the reserve being created with which to beat British owners in future.

He urged that they should be allowed to make their earnings sufficient to provide fully for replacement.

For the first time in the 60 years history of the Chamber, the meeting was held today in its own home—its new building in St. Mary's Avenue. —Reuter.

Hire-Car Passengers Robbed in Badlands

Russian Loses Large Sum In Eastern District

The passengers of a Johnson Garage hire-car were robbed of their money and outer clothing by four armed Chinese who halted the car in Jessfield Road, near Connaught Road, at 3.30 o'clock yesterday morning. No shots were fired, and the bandits escaped.

The area north of the Soochow Creek reported another robbery which took place late on Wednesday evening. The victim was a Russian who was walking in Arthur Road, near Broadway, when three Chinese stopped him and, threatening him with two knives, made him hand over his wallet. He reported that it contained $350, Y.300 and U.S.$1.

Belgium Buying Bombers From America

Brussels, Feb. 28.

Recently-launched negotiations for the sale of 150 American warplanes to the Belgian Government neared conclusion today and, if an agreement is reached, the planes will be delivered soon since they are ready now, Belgian quarters disclosed today. The planes are bombers and observation craft. —Havas.

Herbert Marshal Married

Hollywood, Feb. 29.

Mr. Herbert Marshal, popular member of Hollywood's British film colony, and his pretty, brunette bride, Miss Lee Russell, returned to Hollywood Wednesday from Las Vegas, Nevada, where they were married Tuesday. Miss Russell gave her age as 29 and Mr. Marshal gave his age as 49.—United Press.

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American Ambassador Awaited in Chungking

Large Crowd Gathers to Greet Diplomat

Chungking, Feb. 29.

Representatives of the Chinese Foreign Office, the staff of the United States Embassy and a large group of pressmen gathered at Taipingmen, the south-east gate of Chungking, on the north bank of the Yangtze River, at noon today to await the arrival of the American Ambassador, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

Chinese authorities received a telegram stating that he was due to arrive here at 1 p.m., but his own telegram to the Embassy, sent after his departure from Kunming, stated that he would reach Chungking at noon.

The correspondent of the "China Times" at Luchow telegraphed: "The Ambassador, accompanied by Judge Milton J. Helmick, of the United States Court for China, Captain J. M. McHugh, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Mr. Lafoon, the Ambassador's secretary, passed Luchow yesterday, proceeding to Chungking along the Chengtu highway. They stayed overnight at Yungchuan, and will probably arrive at Chungking at 10 a.m. today."—Reuter.

Arrow Shot Into No. 10 Downing Street

London, Feb. 29.

An arrow was shot from a bow through a window of No. 10, Downing Street, the residence of the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, today. A piece of paper, which is believed to have borne a message, was attached to the arrow. A man was arrested in connection with the affair.

The man who shot the arrow, named Joseph Green, was arrested and was bound over at the Bow Street police station. It was stated that the message contained a reference to the social credit policy.—Reuter.

French Soldiers Get Mysterious Letters

Paris, Feb. 29.

Paris newspapers yesterday claimed that "enemies of France" were attacking the morale of French soldiers by sending them anonymous letters "casting doubts on the fidelity of their wives."—United Press.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Brer Fox announces that Larissa Anders, talented dancer, will open her engagement tonight.

EUROPEAN Jewish Artist Society presents on Sunday, at 8 p.m., on the Kinchow Stage, the popular play "Dr. Hiob Praetorius M.D." by Curt Goetz, directed by Karl Bodan.

ALL tickets for the charity raffle to be drawn at the American Legion dance on March 7, have been sold. There are a few reservations for the dance available but the list will be closed as soon as it reaches 400.

MR. Eric McIntyre of the Public Works Department Land Surveyor's Office is leaving this morning on retirement after 26 years service with the Municipality. Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre are going to make their home in Seattle, where their son is at present at school.

DURING the period in which the Bubbling Well Chapel is closed for repairs, the Sunday Services, consisting of a celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and a simple Evening Service at 6 p.m., will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Cathedral Girls' School at 425 Avenue Haig.

MEMBERS of the British Women's Association home and garden section are reminded of the meeting which takes place at 10 a.m. today. Mrs. Berge will give a talk on "Interior Decoration" at Mrs. W. C. Gomersall's house, 595 Hungjao Road. Those requiring lifts should be at the cemetery gate on Bubbling Well Road at 9.30 a.m.

THE Post Office has just received a small quantity of $1.00 and $2.00 Postage-due Stamps with Chinese characters "Temporary Use for Postage-due" overprinted on $1.00 and $2.00 Dr. Sun Yat Sen stamps. The new Postage-due stamps of $1.00 and $2.00 denominations will arrive soon to replace the above temporary surcharged stamps. Application for these stamps should be made to the Philatelic Department, room 15, 2nd Floor, Head Post Office.

THE programme arranged for the next Community Church concert on March 7, at 9 p.m., promises an interesting evening. The Mendelssohn Concerto in E minor for violin, a Caminade organ prelude, an arrangement of Lachner for organ and piano, with songs from Asioli, Schubert, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Faure, and Handel give much variation. The nett proceeds of this concert will be given to the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association, toward the campaign against the arch-enemy of health in Shanghai.

To simplify matters during the present national resistance, the death anniversaries of such Chinese revolutionary martyrs as Teng Chung-yuan, Hu Han-min, Chen Ying-shih, Liao Chung-kai, Chu Chih-hsin, and Huang Keh-chiang will be jointly commemorated this year on March 29 instead of separately, the Chinese National Government has ordered, says the "Sin Wan Pao." The local Chinese community will also commemorate the anniversaries, but no elaborate preparations will be made to that end, however.

HANDEL'S "Messiah" will be rendered by the Shanghai Choral Society, with organ and orchestral accompaniment, in the Holy Trinity Cathedral on Monday and Tuesday of next week, commencing promptly at 5.45 p.m. A limited number of tickets are being issued to members of the Choral Society and to subscribers of the Holy Trinity Cathedral. These must be presented five minutes before the hour set for the service, after which hour all seats will be unreserved. An offering will be taken to cover expenses, and any balance will be donated to the Cathedral Organ Fund.

WANG Shan-hsiao, a middle-aged Chinese, was charged by the police in the First Special District Court yesterday with attempted murder in connection with the shooting which occurred in Avenue Foch near Wei-hsiwei Road on December 8 of last year when Kuo Su-sen, chairman of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce in the western district was shot and wounded. Wang admitted that he had fired a shot having received "orders" to do so. After firing a shot, his pistol jammed and therefore he did not fire a second shot. Judgment will be passed on March 1. It was revealed in court that after the shooting, the police took up the chase resulting in Wang himself being wounded and arrested. He has now recovered but his victim is still in hospital.

FOR 200 years the family of Admiral Darlan, head of the French Navy who recently returned from a visit to London, has lived in Bordeaux and followed the sea. His great-grandfather fought at Trafalgar; his grandfather owned a dozen sailing ships; his father, however, "went wrong," in the admiral's words, "and ended up as Minister of Justice." During the Great War Admiral Darlan, not satisfied with the prospect of distinguishing himself at sea, asked to be sent to the Front, and throughout commanded a naval battery. Briand liked him "because," he used to say, "he is a Service man I can understand." Today he is 58—the youngest Admiral of the Fleet France has ever had—a typical Gascon in appearance, and a gunnery expert whose genius is recognized by naval men the world over.

LAST Saturday Madame A. Cosme, wife of the French Ambassador to China, paid a visit to the B'nai B'rith Polyclinic and Hospital, 514 Rue Bourgeat. Madame Cosme was accompanied by Countess de la Férte-Sénectére, wife of the French Air Attache, Madame Fabre, wife of the Chief of the French Police, and Dr. and Madame Palud, Chief of the Health Department, F.M.C. She displayed great interest in the work of the institution and chatted with the patients. The party were conducted over the hospital by Dr. I. M. Steinman, the medical superintendent. The B'nai B'rith Polyclinic and Hospital was founded in 1933 and is sponsored by Shanghai Lodge No. 1102 B'nai B'rith. It provides medical attention and hospitalization, without regard to nationality or creed, to those who have little or no money to buy health.

Chinese Describe Graf Spee Fight

Laundrymen from Scuttled German Pocket-Battleship Arrive in Shanghai

Six Chinese laundrymen, formerly members of the crew of the scuttled Nazi pocket battleship, Graf Spee, arrived in Shanghai in the Conte Biancamano, Italian liner. Questioned about the battle between the German ship and the British cruisers, Exeter, Ajax and Achilles, the laundrymen said that they did not see much of the fight as they were hiding in ship's laundry, but admitted that it sounded terrifically loud. They remained in the laundry until a shell penetrated the bulkhead and tore through a pile of dirty sheets before passing out through the opposite side. After that they took refuge in the hospital.

The Chinese said that the reason the Graf Spee was discovered by the British units was because the German vessel's scouting plane, which was used to seek prey for the pocket battleship, was out of action and consequently the Graf Spee had to cruise about in search of victims. When the lookout on the Nazi ship sighted the British cruisers, the Chinese said, he evidently mistook them for merchant vessels and great was the surprise of everyone on board the Graf Spee when salvo after salvo of eight-inch shells began to fall on and in the vicinity of the German ship.

Caught Unawares

Caught unawares by the sudden attack, the Graf Spee endeavoured to flee, releasing broadsides of 11-inch shells at the British vessels to cover her retreat. The running battle lasted about three and one half hours until the Graf Spee finally found safety in the harbour of Montevideo. According to one Chinese who had managed to get a glimpse of the fighting, the biggest of the three British cruisers was attacking in the middle while the other two were helping in the attack from both sides.

There were no casualties among the laundrymen. One of them suffered a severe shock when the shell penetrated the laundry as he was just in the act of depositing some sheets on top of the laundry pile when the missile carried away half of the pile before his astonished eyes.

The Conte Biancamano carried altogether 425 Chinese seamen, former members of crews of German ships which had been scuttled or which were interned in neutral ports. It is estimated that at least 2,000 Chinese sailors who worked on German boats have been thrown out of work. Most of the men who arrived here in the Italian liner were serving on board the German steamers Anatolia, Gaslar, Mecklenburg and Frankfurt, which are all gathering barnacles in South American harbours.

Central British War Fund

£19,000 Subscribed, But More Money Needed

The total contributions to the Central British War Fund (Shanghai) now amount to nearly £19,000. Of this sum £16,626 has already been remitted home, £12,947 to the Mansion House Fund, £2,786 to the Navy League for comforts for the Navy and small craft, and £893 to the Royal Air Force Comforts Fund. A portion of the amount sent to the Mansion House Fund was earmarked for Army and Air Force comforts.

It was announced on February 3 that the Mansion House Fund amounted to £1,017,000, and that appeals were being made for the second million. That British communities in other parts of the world are doing their share to assist in succouring members of His Majesty's Forces and the Merchant Marine was demonstrated by the action of Britons in Buenos Aires, who sent out a fully equipped hospital ship, with 100 beds to meet the victorious British cruisers after their action with the Graf Spee. This effort was in addition to contributions of £10,000 to the Red Cross (Mansion House) Fund.

The Shanghai Fund has made an excellent start, chiefly owing to the liberal donations made by the local British community. But if Shanghai's contribution to Britain's war effort is to be maintained, it is essential that donations should be supplemented by monthly, quarterly or half-yearly subscriptions. It is hoped that donors will not consider that they have fulfilled their obligations to the Empire with a single gift, however substantial, but that they will also add their names to the long list of regular subscribers. The Fund welcomes monthly subscriptions, however small. The policy of the Committee during the past two months has been to earmark the bulk of the money available for remittance home for H.M. Navy and Air Force, which have so far borne the brunt of the conflict. Urgent appeals have been received for aid to the gallant complements of trawlers, and other small auxiliary naval craft, and the remittances that have been made for this purpose have been warmly appreciated.

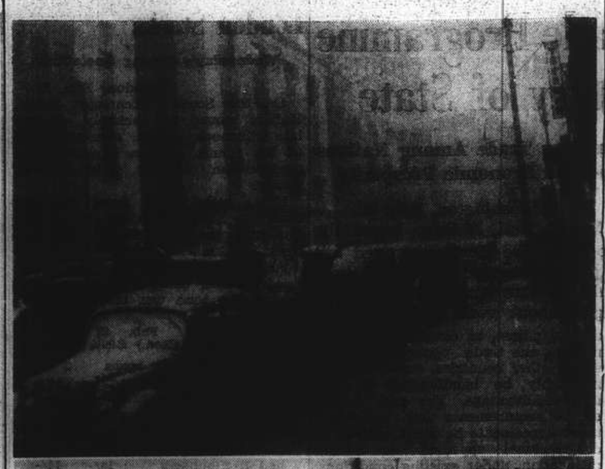
Tram Service North of Creek Doubtful

Japanese Paper Opposes Area's Reopening

Resumption of tramcar service, north of Soochow Creek, on March 10 was seen as problematical by the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday. The British-owned Shanghai Electric Construction Company were reported by the daily to be rushing preparations to make it possible for tramcars to operate by March 10. Tramcar service north of Soochow Creek was interrupted on August 14, 1937.

While the increased traffic facilities "north of the creek" would be welcomed because of the congestion now prevailing on the busses running in that area, the "Mainichi" held doubtful that the Shanghai Electric Construction Company will be allowed to resume operations under the same condition as those that prevailed before the hostilities.

The newspaper pointed out that the Japanese-operated busses now in service in that area were in operation throughout the hostilities period, and that the resumption of street car service could easily come into conflict with the interests of the Central China Urban Motor Company, operating the busses.



"N.C.D.N." Photos.

Winter Pays Return Visit to Shanghai

After everybody thought spring had arrived after the wonderful mild weather recently, winter returned to Shanghai yesterday and covered the city in white. Here are two views of the return visit.

Eckford Appeal Decision

Chief Justice of Hongkong Reads Finding in H.M. Full Court; Reasons for Failure

AT a sitting of H. M. Full Court yesterday the grounds on which the appeal of Private David Eckford, of the Seaforth Highlanders, against sentence of death passed upon him by Judge Sir Allan Mossop for the murder of Lance-Corporal James Davis, of the same regiment, failed on Tuesday, when the appeal was heard, were read out by Sir Athol D. A. MacGregor, Chief Justice of Hongkong, with Judge Sir Allan Mossop, Chief Judge of H. M. Supreme Court in China, and Judge P. Grant Jones, Assistant Judge of H. M. Supreme Court in China, in attendance. The decision to read out the finding of the Court had been taken on Tuesday when Eckford's appeal was heard by Their Lordships. Present in Court were Mr. K. E. Newman, who filed the appeal on Eckford's behalf, and Mr. John McNeill, Crown Advocate.

The decision was read as follows: The appellant David Eckford was arraigned on a charge that he on November 4, 1939, murdered James Davis and after a trial which covered the three days from January 9 to 11, inclusive, he was convicted of wilful murder and duly sentenced to death.

On January 16 the convicted man gave notice of his intention to appeal and on the same date his counsel submitted grounds of appeal which are in the following terms:—

(1) That the learned trial Judge who tried the case misdirected the Jury in that he did not explain to them the effect of the decision of the House of Lords in Woolmington *v.* The Director of Public Prosecutions, (1935) A.C. 462, and particularly that if the Jury, upon a review of all the evidence are left in reasonable doubt whether, *even if his explanation be not accepted*, the act was unintentional, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted.

(2) That if the Jury had been advised by the learned trial Judge that this was in fact the law, they might, having regard to the time which they took over their deliberation, have then brought in a verdict of manslaughter, as it would appear that, at any rate, some persons of the Jury entertained a reasonable doubt.

Single Compass

When the appeal came on for hearing on February 27, 1940, Mr. Newman who appeared for the appellant at once abandoned the second of his grounds, which, he frankly admitted, was at best merely a statement of matters which could only be invoked, if at all, as argument in aid of his first ground.

The case therefore, as stated in the grounds of appeal and as argued by Mr. Newman, resolved itself into this simple compass: that the learned trial Judge in his summing up, which was in every paragraph accepted by Mr. Newman as a complete and impeccable statement of law and of fact, had nevertheless misdirected the jury in that he had failed or omitted specifically to draw the attention of the jury to that portion of the judgment of Viscount Sankey L. C. in Woolmington versus the Director of Public Prosecutions (1935) A.C. 462 which is found at page 482 in that report in the following words:—

It (the Crown) may prove malice either expressly or by implication. For malice may be implied where death occurs as the result of a voluntary act of the accused, which is (1) intentional and (2) unprovoked. When evidence of death and malice has been given (this is a question for the jury) the accused is entitled to show by evidence or by examination of the circumstances adduced by the Crown that the act on his part which caused death was either unintentional or provoked. If the jury are either satisfied with his explanation, or, upon a review of all the evidence, are left in reasonable doubt whether, even if his explanation be not accepted, the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted, which, as Mr. Newman at the trial below admitted, could in this case at best mean acquitted of murder.

No Positive Criticism

Of the lengthy exhaustive summing up of the learned trial Judge Mr. Newman has no positive criticism; with every paragraph of it he has expressed himself as being in humble but wholehearted agreement. But, he says, there is from that summing up a grave, a vital omission, in that the learned trial Judge, though he had correctly charged the jury on the question of onus of proof and "reasonable doubt", and incidentally in the course of so charging the jury had quoted at length from the Lord Chancellor's speech in Woolmington's case, had misdirected the jury in that he had failed to add to his otherwise unexceptionable charge the express statement that if the jury upon a review of all the evidence were left in reasonable doubt whether, even if the prisoner's explanation be not accepted, the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted.

Very shortly after Mr. Newman's argument was developed it became abundantly clear that its force and effect must depend on the acceptance by this Court of the proposition that in every criminal trial it is the duty of the trial Judge to charge the jury on three separate and unrelated questions:—firstly, that throughout a criminal trial (unless statutory obligations are imposed on the accused) the onus of proof is on the prosecution; secondly, that the existence of reasonable doubt means that the prosecution has failed to discharge that onus of proof and that in consequence of that doubt in the mind of the jury the prisoner is entitled to an acquittal at their hands, and thirdly that if upon a review of all the evidence the jury are left in reasonable doubt whether, even if the prisoner's explanation be not accepted, the act was unintentional or provoked, the prisoner is entitled to be acquitted.

No Authority

Mr. Newman was unable to direct our attention to any authority for this construction of the judgment in Woolmington's case, nor have we been able from other sources to find any authority for the proposition, despite the fact that, following on the judgment every text book writer had materially to recast the relevant paragraphs of his text book and every judge presiding over a criminal trial was called upon to construe the judgment and apply it to the particulars of the case before him, and that every such trial was subject to review by the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The argument of Mr. Newman, coupled with his frank admission that the first and second of his suggested duties of a trial judge had in this case been fully and correctly discharged, inevitably involves a close examination of the circumstances in which and the reasons for which the learned Lord Chancellor spoke as he did in Woolmington's case. In that case, the main ingredients of which closely resembled the present case, Woolmington, who admittedly had fired the shot which took his wife's life, (as Eckford here admittedly shot Davis,) advanced the defence (as Eckford does here) that the shooting was unintentional. Woolmington gave evidence on oath, and gave his version of the circumstances in which the fatal shot was fired.

Woolmington Case

The learned trial judge in summing up the case against Woolmington to the jury said:—"If you accept his evidence you will have little doubt that she died in consequence of a gun shot wound which was inflicted by a gun which he had taken to his house and which was in his hands at the time when it exploded. If you come to the conclusion that she died in consequence of injuries from the gun which he was carrying you are put by the law of this country into this position:—The killing of a human being is homicide, however he may be killed, and all homicide is presumed to be malicious and murder, unless the contrary appears from circumstances of alleviation, excuse or justification. 'In every charge of murder, the fact of killing being first proved, all the circumstances of accident, necessity, or infirmity are to be satisfactorily proved by the prisoner, unless they arise out of the evidence produced against him: for the law will presume the fact to have been founded in malice until the contrary appeareth:' That has been the law of this country for all time since we had law." The Court of Criminal Appeal contented itself by saying that "there can be no question that the learned trial judge laid down the law applicable to a case of murder in the way in which it is to be found in the old authorities."

The Attorney General then granted his fiat for a further appeal to the House of Lords, the sole point at issue being that of onus of proof. Nowhere in the Lord Chancellor's speech can we find any other subject discussed. The portion of that speech, the omission of which Mr. Newman complains of, is clearly only explanatory and illustrative of the misconception on the real law as to onus of proof which had been current for at least 170 years. On no other interpretation of that paragraph can one reconcile and explain the paragraph which immediately follows. "It is not the law of England to say, as was said in the summing up in the present case: 'If the Crown satisfy you that this woman died at the prisoner's hands then he has to show that there are circumstances to be found in the evidence which has been given from the witness box in this case which alleviate the crime so that it is only manslaughter or which excuse the homicide altogether by showing it was a pure accident!" No, says the Lord Chancellor, that is not the law: that never was the law. The paragraph is no more than a restatement of the one principle with which alone the whole judgment is concerned, that throughout a criminal trial the onus of proof never shifts from the Crown.

In the summing up complained of the learned trial judge correctly explained the law on that point and no exception to his summing up can be taken. The appeal fails and must be dismissed.

Ball in Aid of French War Fund is Huge Success

More Than 1,200 Guests Attend Spectacular French Club Function Last Night

THE spacious premises of the Cercle Sportif Francais, gaily decorated for the occasion with French and British flags, red, white and blue streamers, and beautiful flower and plant adornments, were filled to capacity last night as 1,200 members and guests attended the ball in aid of the French War Fund. Dress uniforms and formal attire were much in evidence, while as far as the ladies were concerned, it seemed as though the salons in gay Paree had closed shop and come to Shanghai especially for the occasion. Radiant beauty, and smiles were to be seen everywhere and right from the beginning, the formal atmosphere which often makes affairs of this nature rather unpleasant, had disappeared.

Guests began to arrive shortly after 9.30 p.m. and were greeted at the door by M. F. Bouvier, President of the club and members of the general and entertainment committees and thanks to the efficient way in which seating arrangements had been handled, everyone was comfortably accommodated by the time Mme. H. Cosmé, wife of the French Ambassador, arrived at the club accompanied by a large party. After being officially greeted, Mme. Cosmé proceeded towards the table of honour which was situated in the centre of the south side of the ballroom. At this moment the French national anthem was played with everybody standing at attention. The British official party headed by Mr. J. D. Greenway, First Secretary of H. M. Embassy and Mr. A. H. George, H. M. Consul-General, who represented Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, H. M. Ambassador, and Lady Kerr, arrived soon afterwards and were honoured in a similar manner. They had hardly reached their table, when M. Stanislas de Rosset, Polish Chargé d'Affaires, and Mme de Rosset, accompanied by a large group of friends arrived. They were greeted with the Polish national Anthem.

Fine Entertainment

At 11 p.m., members of the East Surrey Regiment, dressed in uniforms of Yeomen of the Guard, marched on the floor to the tune of "British Grenadiers". They had hardly lined up in front of the orchestra when Mesdames Leclerc, Moller-Barraud, Thesmar and the Misses Dupuy, Du Pac de Marsoulies, G. Meadmore, G. Sauvayre and M. Spunt, all exquisitely dressed in Pompadour-gowns, rendered a much applauded dance.

To the strains of "One Day When we Were Young", the ten debutantes, dressed in beautiful white gowns, then came in, carrying large bouquets of giant sweet peas. After walking around the floor, they proceeded towards Mme. Cosmé's table. Meanwhile, Mme. Cosmé came towards them on the floor and accompanied them to the South side of the ballroom, where she was introduced to each one by M. Bouvier, who also assisted her when she presented each one of the debutantes with a beautiful brooch.

To the tune of "Land of Hope and Glory", all those assembled in front of the orchestra, separated and marched out in two files, one on each side of the ballroom.

The patrons at last night's affair were:

Group-Captain R. S. Aitken, O.B.E., A.F.C.; H. M. Air Attaché, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the British Residents' Association; M. M. Baudez, French Consul-General; Sir Arthur Blackburn, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., Chinese Counsellor, H. M. Embassy; and Lady Blackburn, Mr. V. G. Bowden, President, Australia and New Zealand Society of Shanghai; Commander Carnduff, of H.M.S. Petrel; M. H. Civet, President, Alliance Française; M. A. M. Chaplain, President, Cercle Français, Mr. W. G. Clarke, M.B.E., President, St. Patrick's Society; Major V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner; Mrs. P. D. G. Gain, Chairman, British Women's Association; Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., H. M. Consul-General; M. C. Grosbois, of the French Concession Educational Department; M. R. Egal, President, Association des Anciens Combattants; Capt. P. G. H. James, R.N., H. M. Naval Offices; M. A. S. Jaspar, Directeur de la Caisse des Oeuvres d'interet Publique; Mr. N. C. Macgregor, Chairman, Country Club; Brig.-Gen. E. B. M. Macnaghten, C.M.G., D.S.O., President, United Services Association; Sir Robert Calder Marshall, K.B.E., Chairman, British Chamber of Commerce; Mr. W. J. Monk, Chairman, Shanghai Club; Judge Sir Allan Mossop, H.M. Supreme Court, and Lady Mossop; Lt.-Col. R. A. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., M.C., The Seaforth Highlanders; Mr. A. Pollock, President, St. Andrew's Society; Mr. T. S. Powell, President, St. David's Society; M. Roman Przedpelski, Attaché, Polish Legation; M. Piotr Mroz, Chancellor, Polish Legation; Lt.-Col. G. E. Swinton, M.C., The 2nd Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; Lt.-Cmdr. L. C. S. Sheppard, R.N.; Major-General F. Keith Simmons, M.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., Commanding British Forces; Dean A. C. S. Trivett, President, Royal Society of St. George; and M. S. Tomaszewski, President, Association des Polonais.

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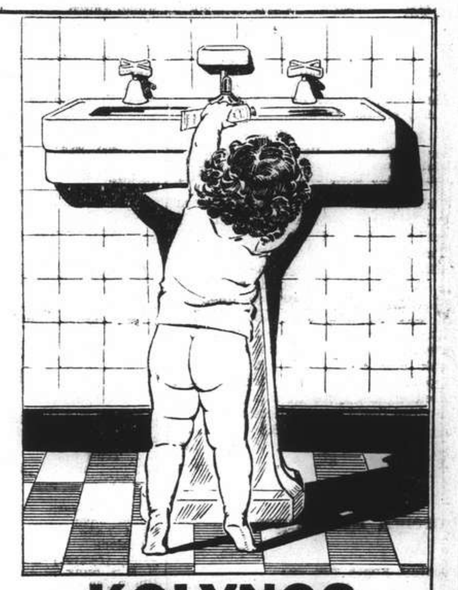

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Yen 28¾	100
Guilders 12⅝	100
Rupees 23⅞	100
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Hongkong $27½	100

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4 months' sight credits	4 1/16d.
4 months' sight docts	4 3/16d.
6 months' sight credits	4 3/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4 1/16d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$56⅛
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$56⅛
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$57 7/16

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Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$4.035

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

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£	Highest 4 3/32	Lowest 4 1/16
U.S. G.$	6 1/32	6 3/32
Yen	—	—

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	Cash	March
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G.$ T.T.	6 1/32	4 m/s. l.c. 6⅛
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New York closing Rate for Cash	3.94¾
Local sellers U.S.$ for Cash	3.94⅝
Local buyers U.S.$ for Cash	3.94⅞

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4⅛ sterling and 6¾ U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with sellers for cash at 4 3/32 sterling and 6 1/32 U.S.$ but in spite of it being the end of the month rates declined to 4⅛ sterling and 6 1/32 U.S.$. Later with a heavy demand for spot and forward delivery the tendency was weak and in spite of considerable support at 4⅛ cash, the market closed with buyers at this rate. At the close there were sellers at:—

4 3/32	sterling	6¾ U.S.$	Cash
4⅛	"	6⅝ "	Mar.
3 31/32	"	6½ "	Apr.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Feb. 28.

Bombay, Rupee T.T. on:

Japan	80½	London	1/5 1/32
New York	333	2 mths	
Shanghai	241/2	" (sellers)	1/5 1/32
Hongkong	83⅝	" (buyers)	1/6 1/32
		Japan	
		2 mths	
		" (sellers)	80⅝
		" (buyers)	79⅝

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	4 3/32d.
Paris	176.50	Bombay	1/6 3/32
Amsterdam	7.52	Hongkong	1/2 1/32
Brussels	23.70	Singapore	2/4 3/32
Madrid	39.25	Yokohama	1/2 3/32
Milan	77.25	" (buying)	1/2 1/32
Berne	17.85		

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Berlin	40.20	Montreal	86.250
Spain	9.95	Brazil	5.10
Holland	53.19	Japan	23.45
Paris	2.23⅝	Shanghai	6.95
Brussels	16.87	Hungary	17.70
Italy	5.06	Rumania	0.63
S'zerland	22.42½	Yugo Slavia	2.35
Sweden	23.83	Greece	0.73
Norway	22.73	Bulgaria	Unq.
Denmark	19.33	Finland	1.75N *
London			3.94¾
" Demand			3.94½
Buenos Aires Paper			Unq.
Buenos Aires Paper, market rate			23.25
Montreal on London			4.57⅜

*—Offered N—Nominal.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	Feb. 28.	
Fine Banks Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 1/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅛%

New York:	
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months	0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months	0½%B 0½%A
Call Money	1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

London, Feb. 28.

Dull and featureless conditions were witnessed in the London rubber market today on the absence of demand.—Reuter.

Rubber London: Spot, buyers 12⅜ —⅛; sellers 12¾ —⅞; Mar. delivery, buyers 12⅝ —⅞; sellers 12¾ —⅞. Liverpool Cotton: American Futures: Mar. 7.90 +1; May 7.97 +3; July 8.01 +3; Sept. 7.93 +6; Egyptian Futures (Giza, F.G.F. No. 7) No. 2 contract: Mar. 10.15 —5; May 10.35 —5; July 10.49 —3; Sept. 10.51 —3.

METALS

London Metals: Tin, Standard, cash, sellers £252¼ —2½; 3 mths sellers £252¼ —2½; Tin, Straits, £271¼ —2½; Antimony, China Regulus, c.i.f., per ton £70 to £75 Nominal, unch. New York Metals: Antimony, Chinese, in carload lots (25 tons) f.o.b. New York, duty paid, 16½ cents per lb. unch; Tin, Straits, c.i.f. New York (25 ton lots) 46½ unch; Copper, Electrolytic, first hand, 11¼ cents per lb. unch.—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

Continued liquidation was the contributory factor to the market yesterday, which after a slow opening gradually developed an easier tone, and while there were buyers at all times, nevertheless prices tended to drift lower. There was no particularly outstanding feature in the Industrial market while Rubbers held quietly steady.

Official Averages

1940 High	1940 Low		Today's Average	Change
326.33	105.32	General	308.14	—0.5a
475.35	95.56	Rubbers	451.62	+3.90
Total 204,818 shares, 110 bonds.				

Afternoon Session

Power 5½% Debs.			11000	88.00
Central Prop.			100	18.50
I. I. Trust	1000	25.50	500	*25.25
	500 25.25	2000	25.00	500 *25.00
S'hai Loan	1500	22.75	500	22.50
	1000 22.25			
Yangtsze Finance	500	*17.30	1500	17.20
	500 17.00	1000	17.10	1000 *17.00
	500 17.10	2000	*17.10	3000 17.00
Int. Assurance	1000	16.80	500	16.50
	500 *16.80	2000	16.60	
China Realty	1500	8.90	500	8.95
	500 *9.00	500	8.90	1000 *8.95
	500 8.90			
S'hai Land	1500	16.50	500	16.40
	500 16.30	3000	16.10	
S'hai Dockyards	1000	43.50	500	43.75
	700 43.50	900	43.25	1200 43.00
	100 *43.00	1200	42.75	400 *42.50
	1900 42.50	100	42.25	100 42.50
	200 42.25			
Wheelock	100	110.00	100	110.50
C. G. Omnibus	1200	30.00	100	30.25
	300 30.00	200	*30.50	200 30.50
	100 30.75	200	31.00	100 *31.00
	1300 30.75			
S'hai Gas	1000	21.75	100	21.50
	100 21.25			
Telephone	100	29.25	1100	29.50
Tram (Bearer)	£1		100	56.50
	200 *56.00	500	56.50	100 *56.50
	200 *57.00	300	57.00	300 56.50
Metal		900	31.00	200 *31.00
	100 30.75	500	*31.00	500 30.75
	100 30.50	200	30.25	400 30.00
	600 30.25	100	*30.25	
Lumber		800	55.00	100 *55.00
Exploration		1000	13.80	500 13.70
	500 13.90	1000	*13.80	3500 13.80
	2000 13.70	500	*13.80	3500 13.70
	2000 13.60	1500	13.50	
Ewo Mills (Ord)		800	42.50	700 42.75
	100 43.00	100	43.25	100 43.50
	1700 *43.50	200	43.25	700 43.00
	1100 42.75	1000	*42.75	700 42.50
	100 *42.75	200	*42.50	2000 42.25
	200 *42.50	100	*42.25	500 42.25
	200 42.00	100	*42.50	100 *42.25
	500 42.25			
China Finance	1000	2.72½	1000	2.70
	2000 2.65	1000	2.60	1000 2.65
	1000 2.50	1000	2.45	2000 2.40
	1000 2.10	1000	2.20	3000 2.22½
	3000 2.40	13000	*2.40	2000 2.37½
	2000 2.32½	8000	2.35	4000 2.30
	3000 2.35			
Anglo Dutch			100	31.50
Anglo Java	500	53.50	100	54.00
	200 53.50			
Cheng	3000	1.38	2000	*1.36
	4000 1.36	1000	1.32	1000 *1.30
Consolidated			1000	13.20
Dominion			500	18.00
Java Consolidated			1000	*7.20
	1000 7.15			
Kroewoek			6000	*4.35
Langkat	100	*39.00	200	39.00
	400 38.75	400	38.50	500 *38.00
	300 38.25			
Padang			1000	4.60
Repah	6000	2.25	1000	2.22½
	1000 2.25			
Rubber Trust	1500	14.30	1500	14.40
	4000 14.30			
Samagaga	1000	*2.95	1000	3.00
Senawang			1000	3.15
Kelantan	2000	1.52	1000	1.50
	3000 1.52	2000	1.50	
Sumatra			100	46.00
Sungala			1000	13.40
Tanah Merah	1000	5.55	1000	5.50
	1000 5.40			
Tebong	1000	2.52½	1000	*2.52½
	8000 2.50	3000	2.47½	2000 2.45
Ziangbe		500	42.00	1500 41.50

ODD LOTS

Ewo Mills (Ord)	12	42.75	50	*42.00
	50 42.00	11	42.00	50 42.00
S'hai Land			100	16.20
I. I. Trust			100	25.75
Exploration	100	13.90	200	13.60
Dominion			250	17.90
Telephone			60	29.25
China Finance			500	2.30
Anglo Java			10	52.50
S'hai Loan			300	23.00
Wheelock			62	109.50
Tram (Bearer)	£1		20	56.00
H. & S. Bank	X.D.	5	*Hk.$1	425.00
Union Ins.		7	Hk.$	490.00
Dockyards			31	42.25

*—Direct Business.

U. S. Commodities

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 28.

Cotton prices early moved up on Bombay and Liverpool buying and shorts covering, but later reacted under general selling and uncovering of stop-loss orders. Closing quotations ranged from 2 points up to 3 points down from the previous final levels.

The market for raw rubber futures held firm on good overnight buying orders, coupled with a broadening speculative demand and shorts covering. At the final callover, gains from 1 to 16 points were recorded.

Favourable factors in the Chicago Wheat Pit today included: reported British buying of Canadian wheat, bullish crop reports and shorts covering. At the final bell, quotations were from 1½ to 1¾ cents up from yesterday.—Reuter.

New York Cotton		New York Rubber	
Mar.	11.10-10 —03		
May	10.88-86 —03	Mar.	18.15-15 +05
July	10.50-51 —03	May	18.05-05 +07
July (N.C.)	10.04 N —03	July	17.93-95 +16
Oct. (N.C.)	9.83-83 +02		B/A
		Sept.	17.78-82 +01
Dec. (N.C.)	9.70 N —01		B/A
Jan. (N.C.)	9.67 N —03		

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Mar.	1.88-89 unc. B/A	Mar.	1.53-54 —4½ B/A
May	1.94-95 —02 B/A	May	1.53-53½ —4 B/A
Sept.	2.04-05 —02 B/A	Sept.	1.53-55½ —1½ B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
May	103⅜-103½ +1½	May	56⅞-57 +⅝
July	101⅝-101½ +1¾		

Winnipeg Wheat		N. Y. Silk No. 1	
May	89½-89½ +⅞	Mar.	2.78½-80 —3½ B/A

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

China Finance Co.'s Balance Sheet

The net profit from operations for the year ended December 31, 1939, of the China Finance Corporation, Federal Inc. U.S.A. is shown as $208,893.81 and after deducting certain provision for reserves, special bonus and tax saving dividend payable, a net profit of $111,333 is transferred to the deficit account in reduction thereof.

In accordance with China Trade Act regulations no dividend can be declared for either the preferred or common stock until the deficit of $3,345,123.43 has been eliminated.

New York Stocks

Wednesday's Closing Quotations

New York, Feb. 28.

Wall Street today continued to trace the same pattern as witnessed recently, with the volume of trading light.

The market was highly selective, while market leaders behaved better.

Generally, operators adopted a waiting attitude, influenced by world uncertainties.

The turnover today totalled 570,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	147.16	146.07	146.56	+0.39
20 Rails	30.61	30.43	30.53	—0.10
15 Utilit.	24.95	24.76	24.89	+0.09
40 Bonds	——	——	88.75	+0.05
11 Commod.	——	——	59.45	+0.23

	Feb. 27	28		Feb. 27	28
Adams Exp	7⅛	7⅛	Jones & L	58½	*58½
Alg Lud	22½	22	Kennecott	37	37⅛
Allid Stores	8⅛	8⅛	Lak F & M	4⅛	4⅛
Allis Chal	36⅛	36⅛	Libbey O F	49½	†50
Alum Ld	99⅛	101⅛	Lockheed	30⅛	30½
Amer Can	116	115½	Loew's	35⅜	35½
Am Cyan B	36⅛	36⅛	Mack Trks	*24½	24⅜
Am For Pr	1⅜	1⅜	Martin G	40⅛	40⅜
„ $7 pfd	24⅜	*24	McK & R	*23⅜	*23⅜
Am G & E	34½	34⅛	Monsanto	109	107¼
Am Loco	19	19	Mont Ward	54⅛	54
Am Metal	24	24	Nat City B	*29⅛	*29⅛
Am Radtr	9⅛	9⅛	Nat Avian	12	11⅛
Am R Mill	14⅛	15½	Nat Dairy	17	17⅛
Am Smltg	49⅛	48⅛	Nat Dist	24⅜	24½
Am Sug R	21½	21½	Nat Gyp	11⅛	11⅛
Am T & T	171⅜	172	Nat Lead	21	21⅛
Am Tob B	89⅛	89½	Nat P & L	8	7⅞
Am Wtrwks	9⅛	9⅛	Nat Steel	67⅛	67⅛
Anaconda	29½	29⅜	Nat Supply	8⅜	8⅜
Atchison	22⅝	23	N Y Cent.	16⅛	16⅛
Auburn	1⅜	1⅜	Niag Hud	5	5⅛
Baldwin	15½	15½	N A Avian	24⅛	24⅜
Baltimore	5⅛	5⅛	N Am Co	21⅛	21⅛
Barber	*14	*14⅛	N Pacific	8	8⅛
Barns Oil	11	10⅛	O I Glass	60⅜	60½
Band Avian	32½	31⅛	Pac G & E	34	34⅛
Beth Steel	75⅛	75½	Pac Light	47	47⅛
Bliss	13⅜	*13½	Packard	3⅛	3⅛
Boeing	23⅛	23½	Paramount	7⅛	7⅛
Borg War	22½	22⅜	Penn R R	22½	22½
Brio Brass	10⅜	10⅛	Phelps D	37⅛	38
Briggs Mfg	20½	20½	P & R Coal	*0⅜	0⅜
Bkn M Tr	19⅜	19½	Phil Pet	37⅛	38
„ $6 pfd	84½	*84	Pitts C & I	7⅛	*7⅛
Budd Mfg	5⅛	5⅛	P S of N J	42½	42⅜
Can Pac	5⅛	5⅛	Pullman	26⅜	26⅛
Case J I	70	*66½	Pure Oil	8⅛	8⅜
Celanese	28⅜	28⅛	Radio Corp	5⅛	5⅛
Chase N B	*34⅛	*34⅛	Reading	15⅛	*15
Ches & O	39⅛	39⅛	1st pfd	25⅛	*25⅛
Chrysler	83	83⅛	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅜
Clim Mlyb	38	37	Rep Avian	*5⅛	*5⅛
Colt's	*79	*79½	Rep Steel	20⅛	20⅜
Col G E	6	6⅛	Rev C & B	12⅜	12⅜
„ 6% pfd	91	8⅝	Rey Tob B	41⅜	41⅜
Com Credit	46½	46⅜	Richfield	7	7⅛
Com & Sth	1⅛	1⅛	Safeway	48⅛	49⅛
Cons Edis	31⅛	31½	Schenley	12⅛	12⅛
Cons Oil	7⅛	7⅛	Sears Roeb	84⅛	84⅜
Cont Can	46⅜	46⅜	Shell U Oil	11	11
Cont Oil	23⅜	23⅜	Soc Vac	11⅛	11⅛
Cpwid St	*10	*10½	Sthrn Pac	12⅜	12⅛
Corn Prod	63	63	Sthrn Rly	28⅛	28½
Curtis Wr	10⅛	10⅜	Sperry	44	44⅛
„ A	28⅛	29	Spicer Mfg	34	34
Deere & Co	21⅛	21⅛	Std Brands	6⅛	6⅛
Dist Corp	19⅛	19⅜	Std G & E	1⅛	1⅛
Douglas	82	83	Std Oil	24	23⅞
Du Pont	183⅜	184⅛	Std Oil N J	43	43⅛
E P Lead	*10⅛	10⅛	Stone & W	10	10⅛
Eaton Mfg	31⅛	31	Studebaker	11⅛	11⅜
Elec A Lite	38	38⅜	Swift Int	31⅛	31⅜
Elec B & S	6⅛	6⅛	Technicor	15⅛	15⅛
„ $5 pfd	58	*57⅛	Tex Corp	43⅛	44⅛
„ $6 pfd	67⅛	67⅛	Tex Gulf	34⅜	34⅛
Elec P & L	28⅜	29⅛	Timken	22½	22
Fisk Rub	15	15⅛	Transamer	5⅛	5⅛
Flintkote	19⅜	19⅜	Tw. Cent F	11⅛	11⅜
Gen Am Tr	52⅛	51⅜	„ pfd	23⅛	*23⅛
Gen Elec.	38⅜	37⅛	Un Carbide	83	82½
Gen Motor	52⅛	52⅜	Un Pacific	95	*94⅛
Gen Rly	16⅜	17	Un Aircraft	47	47⅛
Gen T & R	20⅛	20⅜	Un Air L	15⅛	15⅜
Gidden	17⅛	17⅜	Un Corp.	2⅛	2⅛
Goodrich	19⅜	19⅛	„ $3 pfd	40	41
„ $5 pfd	68	68½	Un Gas	1⅛	1⅛
Goodyear	23⅜	23⅜	Un Gas Imp	14⅛	14⅛
Gt N I Ore	13⅜	13⅜	U S Ind Al	21⅛	21⅛
Gt N Rly	22⅛	22⅜	U S Rub	36	36
Gt W Sug	27⅜	*27⅛	„ 8% pfd	112½	113⅜
Greyhound	16⅛	16⅜	U S Steel	57⅛	57⅛
Her Pow	88⅛	88⅛	Vanadium	32⅜	33⅛
Homestake	55⅛	55⅛	Walworth	5⅛	5⅛
Int Harv	53⅛	53⅜	War Br Pict	3⅜	3⅜
Int Nickel	36⅜	*36⅜	West Elec	112	112⅛
Int T & T	3⅛	3⅛	Woodward	24⅜	24⅜
Johns Man	*69⅜	70			

BONDS

Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	26	*26
Amer. & For. Power	52¼	63
Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941	21	21
„ „ 6½% 1957	16⅜	16¾
Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt.	85½	85⅝
Erie R.R. 6s 1967	14⅜	14¼
Int. Tel. & Tel.	43½	43¾
New England Gas & Elec.	67½	67⅝
Republic of Colombia	31½	31⅞
„ „ (1928) 6s '61	32¾	32½
Sthrn. Pacific Co.	46¼	46⅞
Stand. Gas & Elec.	62	62¼

*—Bid.

Dow-Jones Summary

By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices advanced irregularly today, with pivotals giving a better performance than in recent sessions. However, the volume of trading was small, while second grades were featured both in volume and price swing. Left, Inc., reached a new high with Pepsi-Cola, which soared. Recently both issues were depressed because of news of the decision which prevented several other companies using the word "Cola" in their names. Loft led in volume, while tractions were generally strong in spots.

Stocks: Ruled moderately firmer and slightly more active. Ohio elections, revealing Republican gains, are considered an encouraging political indication, but immediate business prospects remain uncertain.

EARNINGS

Stock	1939	1938
Eaton Manufacturing	$2,707,340 x	$ 23,154 x

x—Net profit.

DIVIDENDS

Hercules Powder	0.60
Un. Carbide and Carbone	0.60

STATISTICS

	Ended Week	Ended Week
Electricity Output (Edison Elect. Inst.'s)	2,456,000 (kilowatt hours—000's omitted)	2,476,000
Crude Oil Daily Average Production (Pet. Inst. of N.Y.'s)	3,732,000 (Barrels)	3,718,000

Cotton: Eight notices were stopped. Urgent trade covering appears to be about completed, the withdrawal of which support is expected to impart an easier tone.

Wheat: Overnight Canadian exports of from four to five million bushels, the absence of rains in the southwest and buying attributed to a large local operator contributed to the strength of today's market.

Corn: The well-known abundance of supplies militates against independent action. The trend followed that of wheat.

Hires: Unfavourable tanners report were ignored and the market showed a steady undertone. An early improvement is anticipated in some quarters.

Cocoa: Furth liquidation is expected to afford better buying opportunities.

Sugar No. 4: Ruled dull and easier on March liquidation. 110 notices will be issued on Thursday.

Silver Quotations

London, Feb. 29.

"Spot" silver advanced today, while the forward quotation remained unchanged.

	Feb. 28	Feb. 29
London spot	20 7/16d.	20½d.
" forward	20 7/16d.	20 7/16d.
" gold	168/—	168/—

—Reuter.

Cross Rates

London/New York	U.S.$4.0250	4.0250
New York/London	3.94¾	60.8d.

Extension of Trade Programme Urged by Secretary of State

The only Hope of Promoting Trade Among Nations In a Way That Will re-Build Economic Prosperity

Washington, Feb. 28.

THE Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, Monday urged the Senate Finance Committee to adopt the House-approved bill extending the Reciprocal Trade programme for a further three years on the grounds that it would increase American prosperity and be a dominant factor in bringing about world peace.

The hearings which begin today before your committee relate to a piece of legislation which is of extraordinary importance to our nation at this time, Mr. Hull said. It has a direct and vital bearing on our domestic economic prosperity and on world peace.

Economic Situation

Reviewing the economic situation which prevailed when the trade agreements programme was adopted in 1934, the Secretary said that it would have been impossible to meet the emergency created by the 1929-32 drop in national income from $80,800,000,000 to $39,500,000,000 and the accompanying decline in American exports from $5,200,000,000 to $1,600,000,000, unless, at the same time that we are putting into effect far reaching and necessary domestic measures, effective means were also found to restore our foreign trade.

This, he said, could only be done through reciprocal reduction on the basis of equal treatment by us and by other countries of the unreasonable and excessive trade barriers which were strangling commerce. Since other government possessed the means of prompt action in dealing with trade matters it was essential that our Government devise for itself an instrument of similar action. This was done trough the enactment of the trade agreements programme, which has enabled the executive branch of the Government to engage within the limits of policy strictly prescribed by the Congress in vigorous action for the restoration of our foreign trade.

Trade Agreements

In that vital task, working against great difficulties, we have achieved a gratifying measure of success. During the period of operation of the trade agreements programme our exports expanded markedly in sharp contrast with their steep decline during the period of operation of the Hawley-Smoot embargoes. This revival of export business has been an important factor in bringing about the recovery which has occurred in agriculture, in industry, in employment, in prices, in values, in the national income, and all the other elements of our national prosperity.

Between 1932 and 1939 the national income rose from $39,500,000,000 to about $70,000,000,000; cash farm income from $4,700,000,000 to $7,625,000,000; non-agricultural employment from $27,800,000 to $33,700,000; wages and salaries in manufacturing industries from $7,400,000,000 to $12,600,000,000; wholesale prices from a level of 64.8 to a level of 77.1.

No Substitute

The Secretary said that most of those opposing extension of the Trade Agreements Act had proposed no substitute for it except an open or disguised return to the Hawley-Smoot regime.

Other opponents are putting forward proposals which, in the guise of an allegedly 'more realistic' approach to the whole problem of foreign trade, would go beyond the extremes of the Hawley-Smoot policy and would commit this country to the use of exchange controls, quotas, and all the other devices which in recent years have disrupted and retarded international trade, he declared.

Economic Regimentation

To abandon the trade agreements programme and to substitute for it a system of this kind would be to destroy the only policy which in recent years has offered effective resistance to a spread of these destructive practices. It would be equivalent to committing our nation to a course of far-reaching economic regimentation, since the experience of other nations shows clearly that in an effort to make extreme trade controls function effectively regimentation has to be constantly extended to other phases of business activity and of economic life in general. It would be a starkly realistic approach, not to an effective promotion of our foreign trade but to governmental control over business activity on a scale never before attempted in this country, to a policy of plunging this country into destructive economic warfare—from which no nation ever emerges the gainer.

Foreign Trade Expansion

The trade agreements programme has enabled us to expand our foreign trade without subjecting it to the strait-jacket of extreme governmental control. Under it our trade has increased far more markedly than that of any other of the commercially important nations.

The programme has been devised and carried out as a means of creating conditions in which free enterprise can function most effectively. Reversion to a policy of extreme protections or substitution for the trade agreements programme of a policy under which we would adopt all the instruments of economic warfare that have been so disastrously prevalent in the recent past would not only wipe out our recent trade gains, but would impose upon our people a further national loss of staggering proportions. Our Government would be compelled to adopt most costly and difficult means of relief and adjustment and to regiment the country's economic activity. And the most astonishing thing is that courses of action which must inevitably lead to these results are proposed and advocated by the very people who like to regard themselves as the real proponents of free enterprise and non-intervention of Government in economic life.

This is the crux of the whole issue, the question of the survival or disappearance of free enterprise in our country and in the world is bound up with the continuance or abandonment of the trade agreements programme.

Mr. Hull referred to proposals that individual trade agreements be made subject to Congressional approval or Senate ratification.

Trade Will Be Handicapped

Trade channels today shift or are shifted more rapidly than ever before, Mr. Hull asserted. If we are not in a position to act with relative speed and certainty to protect our trade opportunities in other countries and to adjust, as circumstances may require, the trade opportunities we afford other countries, our trade will inevitably be handicapped to our own disadvantage. The only result of the requirements that individual trade agreements be made subject to congressional approval or Senate ratification, under existing conditions, would be to make the programme entirely unworkable.

Effective Action

In conclusion the Secretary stated, We are now in a period when, as a result of the new and widespread wars, the need for means of prompt and effective action on the part of the government in the promotion and defense of our foreign commerce is even more imperative than it has been hitherto. We are in a period in which our economic policies and actions may have a determining influence upon the developments which, after the cessation of hostilities, will shape the future world.

If we were now to abandon the programme, we would reduce to practically nothing the efficiency of the existing trade agreements as a means of safeguarding our exports from the inroads of war time restrictions. The need for keeping alive the principles which underlie the trade agreements programme is crucial now during the war emergency, and will be of even more decisive importance after the war. Even a temporary abandonment of the programme now would be construed everywhere as its permanent abandonment. Unless we continue to maintain our position of leadership in the promotion of liberal trade policies, unless we continue to urge upon others the need of adopting such policies as the basis of post war economic reconstruction, the future will be dark indeed. The triumph or defeat of liberal trade policies after the war will in a large measure be determined by the commitments which the nations will assume between now and the peace conference.

Vastly Increased Production

At the termination of hostilities there will be an unprecedented need throughout the world for vastly increased production of useful goods of every kind. Only if this vital need is met can our country and all countries hope for full employment and higher living standards. But production, employment, and living standards cannot be restored and expanded unless the nations decide from the outset to direct their policies toward as rapid as possible a re-establishment of mutually beneficial international trade. Otherwise the economic life and the political stability of the world after this war will rest upon even more precarious foundations than those upon which they rested after the last war.

International Commerce

Had the nations of the world, including our own, followed at that time commercial policies conducive to the fullest practicable development of mutually beneficial international commerce, world trade would undoubtedly have expanded on a healthy basis far beyond the limits actually attained, and a foundation would have been laid for stable economic prosperity for all nations. Instead the nations sought escape from their difficulties in constantly creating greater barriers to trade, the effects of which were obscured for a time by the unhealthy stimulation of reckless borrowing and lending of the twenties; but the ravages of the great depression, the years of only partial recovery which followed, and finally the supreme tragedy of the new wars have brought retribution for the mistakes and follies of the first decade after the World War.

Must all this be repeated again perhaps in an even more acute form after the present war? That may well be the case if we now turn our backs upon the policy which under our leadership has offered in recent years the only hope of promoting trade among nations in such a way as to rebuild the foundations of economic prosperity within nations and of stable peace among nations. Were we to do this we would inflict upon ourselves, upon the world an incalculable injury. After the World War, through the policies which we then pursued, we helped to create a situation in which the entire economic structure of the world rested upon shifting sands with nothing in sight but inescapable disaster. The policy which we have pursued for the last six years, if we only have the wisdom to continue it, will enable us to place the whole weight of our country's influence behind a determined effort—in which I am sure, we shall have co-operation of other nations—to rebuild international relationships in such a way that our n

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ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 2	Mar. 4 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 5	Mar. 7 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Mar. 8	Mar. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Mar. 10	Mar. 12 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Mar. 14	Mar. 15 at 11 a.m.

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VESSELS ARRIVING TO-DAY

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From HONGKONG: Tatuta Maru, with mail, due 6 p.m. Wayside Wharf.

DUE AT FUTURE DATES

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From GENOA			From SOERABAYA		
Marin Sanudo	29/12	4/3	Tjibadak	23/2	11/3
India	29/2	6/5	Tjitjalengka	1/3	18/3
From TRIESTE			**From SAIGON**		
C. Rosso	9/2	7/3	Marin Sanudo	24/2	4/3
Monte Piana	20/1	20/3	**From MANILA**		
Volpi	27/2	17/4	A. Maersk	24/2	2/3
Carignano	25/2	22/4	**From HONGKONG**		
From COLOMBO			See "China Ports" below		
C. Rosso	24/2	7/3			

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			From SEATTLE		
Sorholt	30/12	7/3	Coldbrook	15/2	7/3
N. Maersk	24/1	11/3	Capillo	29/2	21/3
S. Navigator	—	12/3	**From PORTLAND**		
P. Adams	—	17/3	Canton	27/1	11/3
P. Maersk	9/2	25/3	**From YOKOHAMA**		
G. Maersk	26/2	14/4	Kamakura M.	1/3	9/3
Memphis City	—	30/4	**From KOBE**		
From LOS ANGELES			P. Coolidge	28/2	2/3
P. Coolidge	5/2	2/3	**From NAGASAKI**		
Sorholt	18/1	7/3	Shanghai M.	1/3	2/2
Kamakura M.	12/2	9/3	**From KEELUNG**		
N. Maersk	15/2	11/3	Tyosa M.	2/3	4/3
P. Maersk	29/2	25/3			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			From MAUROTIUS		
Boissevain	14/2	23/3	Boissevain	24/2	23/3

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN			From HONGKONG		
Tsingtao M.	29/2	2/3	A. Maersk	27/2	2/3

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A freight sailing about the middle of March for United Kingdom and Marseilles via Hongkong, Straits and Bombay.

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For South America via Panama
BUENOS AIRES MARU . Apr. 1
For South America via S. Africa
ARGENTINA MARU .... Mar. 15
For South America via S. & E. Africa
ARABIA MARU ..... Mar. 24
For Bombay
HIMALAYA MARU ..... Mar. 11
For Calcutta
HAMBURG MARU ..... Mar. 12

Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Mar. 31
GANGES MARU ..... Mar. 8
Keelung Sailings
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Apr. 3
Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
CANBERRA MARU .... Mar. 31
For West Africa
SEIA MARU ..... Apr. 25

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VESSELS SAILING

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LIVERPOOL		For NEW YORK	
Husimi Maru	7/3	Torrens	1/3
Hakusan Maru	25/3	Ivaran	1/3
For GENOA		A. Maersk	3/3
Marin Sanudo	6/3	Azuma Maru	13/3
For TRIESTE		P. Adams	18/3
C. Rosso	10/3	Sophocles	18/3
Monte Piana	22/3	Tosan Maru	24/3
For COLOMBO		**For SAN FRANCISCO**	
Tattori Maru	25/3	Tatuta Maru	2/3
For BOMBAY		Canton	15/3
Tusima Maru	1/3	P. Coolidge	15/3
Atago Maru	14/3	Kamakura Maru	16/3
For CAPETOWN		**For SEATTLE**	
Boissevain	25/3	Coldbrook	9/3
For JAVA		Capillo	23/3
Tjibadak	14/3	**For KOBE**	
Tjitjalengka	21/3	Taiyo Maru	1/3
For HONGKONG		Kasima Maru	8/3
Kamakura Maru	10/3	**For NAGASAKI**	
For MANILA		Shanghai Maru	3/3
P. Coolidge	3/3	Nagasaki Maru	5/3
N. Maersk	13/3	**For DAIREN**	
Sophocles	15/3	Hoten Maru	2/3
P. Maersk	26/3	Tsingtao Maru	4/3
G. Maersk	15/4	Dairen Maru	7/3
		Hoten Maru	10/3
		Tsingtao Maru	12/3
		Dairen Maru	15/3

VESSELS DISCHARGING

GLAUCUS. From New York arrived on Feb. 27, and is discharging her cargo at Holt's Wharf, Pootung. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature. Consignees of "Bulk Cargo" are further requested to send their representative to the Wharf to verify the weight of such cargo whilst being landed. Free storage period expires on March 7, 1940. Damaged cargo will be examined in the presence of a Customs Officer on Tuesday, March 5, at 10 a.m. Claims must be presented within 15 days of vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Butterfield & Swire, Agents. 1-3

HARUNA MARU. The N.Y.K. steamer Haruna Maru, from Europe via Ports arrived on February 29, and is discharging her cargo at the Hunt's Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Tuesday, March 5, at 9 a.m. by Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. Claims must be presented within 14 days of the vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Should cargo not be imported within 15 days of arrival of the vessel compulsory Custom's Examination will be held before the goods can be placed in Bond. This Company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage sustained as a result of the Examination. Nippon Yusen Kaisya, Shanghai Branch. 1-3

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PASSENGER LISTS

DEPARTURES

Per President Pierce, Feb. 29, for Kobe: Mr. L. Gillingham, Mr. S. Ruopp, Miss B. Feldman, Mr. O. L. Dawson, Mr. J. B. Farish, Mr. E. D. McKay, Miss C. N. Dunn, for Honolulu: Mr. F. Jacobs, for San Francisco: Mr. J. W. Powell, Mr. F. A. Abbott, Miss P. Abbott, Mr. R. J. Moore, Mr. E. W. Price, Mr. J. W. Parker, Miss N. Klotz, Mr. J. Escovich, Mr. H. M. Griffin, Mr. J. M. Dillon, Miss G. Ward, Mr. L. Sutton, Miss V. A. Platz, Mrs. N. M. McArthur, Mrs. F. A. Abbott, Mrs. D. F. McDougal, Mr. F. C. B. Black, Mrs. S. Klotz, Mrs. J. W. Parker, Miss Z. Klotz, Mrs. P. O. Hanson, Mrs. H. M. Griffin, Mrs. J. M. Dillon, Mr. S. Novikov, Mr. E. P. Hayes, Bishop Ralph A. Ward. Lt. N. J. Rodeheffer, Captain D. F. McDougal, Mr. D. H. McDowell, Mrs. F. C. B. Black, Miss J. Cochran, Mr. E. C. Lobenstine, Miss F. R. Wilson, Miss E. S. Boehne, Miss E. M. Carlyle, Mr. P. Volchanetsky, Mr. A. Aizup, Mr. J. Ezaoul, for Los Angeles: Mrs. E. Marvin, Rev. F. Bankhardt, Bishop J. Gowdy, Mrs. F. Bankhardt, Mrs. J. Gowdy.

VESSELS DISCHARGING

TAI YANG. The ms. Tai Yang, from New York via Ports is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo. All risk of fire at the wharf and godowns is to be borne by Consignees. Any claims against this vessel must be sent in within fifteen (15) days after vessel's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized. Examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf at 9 a.m., March 7, when Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy will be in attendance. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents, 17 Canton Road. Tel. 11369. 2-3

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	*From*	*Consignees*
Sungshan M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Dah Hsing
Haruna M.	Keelung	N.Y.K.
Hsingtung M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Fengyang M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.H.
Hoten M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Wukiang	Hupukow	A.P.C.
Murasaki M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Tai Yang	New York	Dodwell
Tawha	Hsinkong	Yat Shing
Taiko M. 18	Hsinkong	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	*Flag*	*Despatcher*
Korei M.	Jap.	K.U.K.
Toyooka M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Genoa M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
H. Tseangtah	Br.	T.C.C.
Hirano M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Sandro Sandri	Ital.	Chu Foong
Pres. Pierce	Am.	A.P.L.
Koga M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Keian M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	*Flag*	*Type*	*Berthed*
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

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NAGASAKI MARU	Mar. 4	Mar. 5 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU	Feb. 28	Mar. 1 at 3 p.m.
KASIMA MARU	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)

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School Clinic Attendance Shows Improvement

Parents Becoming Increasingly Health-conscious; Milk Smuggling Continues, States Health Report

THE second section of the Annual Report of the Public Health Department covers the work of the School Medical Service and the Veterinary Division.

At the Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese, 1,159 pupils received individual medical inspection by the Chinese assistant school medical officers, a decrease of 182 as compared with the previous year. This important branch of school medical service activities has continued to be seriously hampered by shortage of staff and diversion of the examining medical officers to other duties.

A summary of the defects detected at school medical inspection follows:—Infectious eye diseases, 817 cases; infectious skin diseases, 166 cases; cardiac defects, 430 cases; lung defects, 256 cases; tonsil defects, 1,044 cases; defects of vision, 66 cases; and miscellaneous, 25 cases.

There were 8,163 attendances at the daily school clinics in each school, an increase of 2,099 on the previous year. This gratifying improvement is largely due to definitely closer co-operation with the school authorities during the year and, to a lesser degree, a slightly increased health-mindedness on the part of the parents concerned.

Trachoma Clinics.—Regular trachoma clinics were held in all Municipal Primary Schools for Chinese during 1939, but owing to continued shortage of staff, these clinics were unavoidably restricted both in numbers and frequency. 47 pupils were temporarily discharged. Of the 94 temporarily discharged cases reinspected during the year, 70 were found to be making satisfactory progress whilst 24 showed symptoms of relapse or re-infection, and were readmitted for treatment. 11 pupils, having completed 12 months' supervision without signs of recurrence, were discharged as cured.

Home Visiting Service

The home visiting service continues to be a very important factor in the attempted control of infectious diseases in schools. By the discovery of infected children in the homes, it is possible to debar such cases from returning to school within the quarantine period, and thus prevent the indiscriminate spread of infection throughout the various classes. Unfortunately, owing to territorial difficulties, only partial supervision can be maintained at present.

During 1939 there were officially 147 Chinese private schools on the Grant-in-Aid list as compared with 149 in the previous year, but some of these schools operate in separate sections in different locations, so that there were actually 163 school-units on the list for inspection. 21 schools (including school sections) were for various reasons removed from the Grant-in-Aid list. 2,647 inspections of Chinese grant-aided schools were carried out by the inspectorial staff as compared with 2,380 for the previous year. As a result of these inspections, Public Health Department notices were sent to 337 schools, and 150 intimations dealing with overcrowding and 23 with deficient upkeep, were served.

An appreciable advance has been made in the School Inspection Branch, both in the systems of inspections and records, resulting in a gratifying increase of efficiency throughout. A survey of the work in the grant-aided schools during the year shows a slow but definite progress towards "health-mindedness" on the part of the school authorities, with some slight improvement in the General standards of upkeep, cleanliness and minimal air and floor space per capita.

Veterinary Division

The fresh milk and cream produced in licensed dairies is obtained from approximately 2,335 milch animals (including 34 buffaloes). These are located in 23 dairies, five of which operate as Grade "A" (T.T.), ten Grade "A" and eight Grade "B" dairies. The average daily milk production was 32,202 lbs., an increase of 30 per cent. over last year's figures; of this amount 80 per cent. was produced at Grade "A" dairies.

The average daily cream and butter production was 277 lbs. and 6 lbs. respectively, as compared with 276 lbs. and 9 lbs. in 1938. Due to the tightening of restrictions around Shanghai, the past year was a very trying period for the dairy industry. Conditions were almost as bad as at the height of the 1937 hostilities and considerable difficulty was experienced by all dairy owners in obtaining fodder particularly straw, the cost of which increased 400 per cent. over pre-war prices. Other commodities increased approximately 200 per cent., and the price of dairy cows almost trebled.

The average increase in the retail price of milk since the outbreak of hostilities was 63 per cent. Credit is due to the industry for maintaining prices at what, under the circumstances, must be regarded as a reasonable level. Higher prices of commodities resulted in certain dairies economizing on coal and chemical detergents, with the result that steam was not always sufficient for sterilization purposes and the detergent at times too weak to be efficient.

The unusually high floods experienced during the year hindered clean milk production. In several dairies, cowsheds and milk rooms were flooded for many days and machinery was put out of action. Two evacuated dairies, in temporary quarters since the outbreak of hostilities, constructed permanent buildings, and one other evacuated dairy was reoccupied. The licences of three Grade "B" dairies were suspended for periods of from 1 to 4 months for repeated and deliberate breaches of regulations.

On the whole despite the many difficulties encountered, a high standard of hygiene was maintained and an all-round improvement in the quality of the milk supply over last year is noticeable. Unsatisfactory bacteriological samples showed a less degree of contamination, whilst chemically, the improvement was much more pronounced. The number of samples adulterated with water was 2 as against 11 in 1938. The phosphatase test, introduced last year, was of great assistance and was responsible for the discovery of milor faults in some pasteurization plants. It again proved of value in Court proceedings. After a lapse of nearly two years, routine testing of milk for the presence of T. B. was recommenced towards the end of the year, eleven raw samples being examined, of which three were reported as positive.

Smugglers of unlicensed milk were as active as ever throughout the year. The major portion of the milk was sold in that part of the Settlement which at present is under Japanese military control, where the situation was aggravated by the influx of some 18,000 foreign refugees, circumstances forcing them to obtain as cheap a milk supply as possible.

In the interests of public health, it was found necessary, after several warnings had been ignored, to prosecute seven of the new arrivals who had opened an unlicensed milk business. Due to the shortage of milk, certain licensed dairies were also very active in this respect. Five were prosecuted for either obtaining milk from unlicensed sources or making direct deliveries from the unlicensed premises to the public. In two cases where the offence was repeated, the licences of the dairies concerned were suspended for 3 and 4 months respectively.

Of 67 samples analysed, 44 or 65.67 per cent. were unsatisfactory. Of this number 37 were found to be adulterated with 3.2 per cent. to 5.6 per cent. water, Phosphatase tests made on 58 of the samples showed that 50 or 86 per cent. were either raw or had not been properly pasteurized. Of the 37 bacteriological samples examined, 27 or 73 per cent. were unsatisfactory.

Meat Supply:—The unfavourable conditions brought about by the hostilities continued until the middle of the latter half of the year, when the establishment of the new Shanghai livestock market, and the commencement of pig-slaughtering for export increased activities to prehostility level. A total of 58,480 animals were slaughtered and inspected, comprising 15,295 oxen, 946 calves, 29,887 pigs, 12,215 buffaloes, 1 goat and 136 horses, of which 5,061 oxen and 809 pigs were for the Japanese military. With the exception of horses and a few incapacitated oxen and buffaloes which were shot, all animals were stunned by electricity as a routine prior to slaughter. Two buffaloes died of anthrax in the lairage.

Meat Market

At the meat market, mixed carcases admitted for halving, quartering boning, trimming and packing amounted to 47,844 as compared with 15,845 last year. Meat received for chilling amounted to 4,093,425 lbs. as compared with 2,688,215 lbs. for 1938. The outstanding feature for the year was the packing and freezing of pork for export; a total of 10,048 carcases, or 1,172,128 pounds were handled. Meat received for freezing and storage amounted to 4,015,481 lbs. as compared with 4,017,470 lbs. last year.

A total of 412,018 pigs were killed and inspected in the two slaughterhouses situated south of the Soochow Creek, giving an average daily kill of 1,127, which is the highest recorded for the two slaughterhouses. Rejections totalled 444 or 0.107 per cent. of the total kill. Swine fever was responsible for the greatest number of rejections (142) due to disease. The equipment and capacity of both slaughterhouses were greatly overtaxed during the year; seven prosecutions of licensees and butchers, for non-compliance with required sanitary and humane observances, were undertaken.

Disposal Plant:—Unprecedented quantities of material were received for disposal and there were record sales of by-products. During the first nine and a half months, the plant was frequently operated beyond capacity, necessitating arrangements for night shifts, additional labour and suspension of staff holidays. Disposal of condemned meat from the French Abattoir commenced early in the year. Owing to the disturbances in transportation facilities, thousands of dead pigs were received during the summer months. Thereafter, dead pigs were no longer handed over to the Department and activities dropped to normal. And marketing of by-products was very satisfactory, with demand always exceeding supply. 1,990,568 lbs. of material were received for disposal as against 1,163,705 lbs. during last year, and 308,396 lbs. in 1937. Material received from the French Abattoir amounted to 265,538 lbs., or 13.3 per cent. of the total.

By-Products Sold

All by-products were sold either in the open market or through quarterly contracts, resulting in better prices than if sold under annual contract, the demand always exceeding available supply.

Import Inspection—Foods:—This branch, now at the end of its second year, experienced one of its busiest periods during January, as a record was established when over 56,000 pigs were discharged on the Settlement Bund. But following the control of all imports to Shanghai, the importation of pigs to the Bund steadily decreased—the November figures showing only 114—and all other livestock importation to the Bund decreased proportionally.

The monopoly of the pig trade in the Yangtsze Delta finally resulted in the inauguration of the Shanghai livestock market, first situated at 52 Yochow Road. At first, conditions under which the pigs were transported and discharged at the Ewo Road Jetty were very poor; however, with the aid of our staff at the site, advice to the shipping agents, and written propaganda, suffering among the animals was reduced considerably, and the mortality rate dropped slightly. At the end of August, the Yochow Road lairage was closed, and a new site occupied just off Settlement territory in Chapei, at the corner of Hailar and Chaoufoong Roads. With better and more spacious lairage facilities, not only pigs, but also cattle, goats, sheep and fowl are handled by this concern.

U.S. Feeling Opposed To Japan Embargo

Lapse of Trade Treaty Makes Little Difference

Tokyo, Feb. 29.

Sentiment against drastic economic pressure upon Japan was growing in American business circles, a press dispatch surveying recent developments in New York said today.

Contrary to general expectations, the message said, the State Department had shown increasing caution in handling the Japanese trade question since the expiry of the American-Japanese Treaty of Commerce of Navigation on January 26.

Japanese merchandise and shipping were receiving practically the same treatment as when the treaty was in force, while an embargo on the shipment of vital raw materials to Japan was becoming increasingly improbable.

The New York dispatch continued that the attitude of American business circles against an embargo on exports to Japan was likely to affect Washington's diplomatic policy.—Domei.

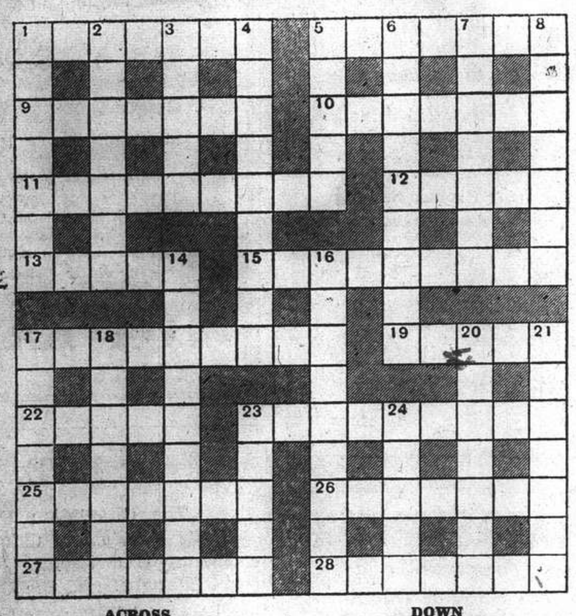
Rumania Will Not Send Out Aviation Petrol

Bucharest, Feb. 28.

It was officially confirmed today that the Rumanian Government has forbidden all exports of aviation fuel.—Havas.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 127

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 He may find comfort in a pension
5 Sustenance for the convalescent (two words)
9 As "green" as a newly arrested criminal
10 The centre of this English town is abroad
11 The end of the billiard player's effort at the table?
12 Here perchance the master contemplates the white horses and steers
13 May be dangerous, but the end has no limit
15 Marked comprehension of a Spanish miser? (two words)
17 He probably classes you as an infidel
19 A pulsation
22 Enough for one peck only
23 She was my sweet and shy one, but she could change to my acid one! (two words)
25 Excite
26 Shall we give it to Mr. Chamberlain when he has won the war? (two words)
27 This girl is lean in part
28 Mundane result of her neat make-up

DOWN

1 More than a clumsy fellow and fat
2 She has been known to make a scene
3 A pipe of this may be relished by non-smokers
4 A source of sound amusement during black-out evenings
5 It can't be all gammon, can it?
6 What the doctor may have said to the recruit before the sergeant-instructor did (two words)
7 She was not of this world
8 This can carry people up in its head
14 A puzzling thing at the present moment (two words)
16 It's a canny one that contrives such a nuisance
17 Contains part of a human, but is mechanical
18 A savoury dish
20 A sickening sign? (two words)
21 Part of a very youthful fisherman's first outfit? (two words)
23 This may follow the hips
24 In a scrap (two words)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS:** 1, Shillingford; 9, Ensuing; 10, Solomon; 11, Toad; 12, Curry; 13, Nazi; 16, Renewal; 17, Lambeth; 18, Bunting; 21, Balliol; 23, News; 24, Crush; 25, Avon; 28, Overall; 29, Measles; 30, Friend in Need. **DOWN:** 1, Sustain; 2, Iris; 3, Leg-pull; 4, Nostril; 5, Fell; 6, Rampage; 7, Heath Robinson; 8, Unsightliness; 14, Twain; 15, Smelt; 19, New Year; 20, Garbled; 21, Bushman; 22, Invalid; 26, Hate; 27, Game.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

NEUTRAL foreign firm (engineers and importers) has vacancies for educated Chinese and European lads (no immigrants), willing to serve a three years' apprenticeship with good prospects of permanent employment thereafter and ample opportunity further to improve their positions. Handwritten applications, giving all details and countersigned by parents or guardian, must be supported by passport photo and copies of certificates. Address Box 1854, NCDN. 11116

OFFICE-boy, speaking English, with shop guarantee, required by Far Eastern Credit Co., 46 Route de Grouchy. Apply during office hours. -3521

CHINESE girl, college chemistry graduate, wanted for chemical analysis work. Apply stating education, reference, salary expected. Post Office Box 1127. -3503

WANTED, by large foreign firm, experienced Chinese stenographer. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 1879, NCDN. 11124

FOREIGN firm has vacancy for excellent shroff, well-known among building contractors and traders in building supplies. Apply to Box 1855, NCDN in your own hand with copies of testimonials, quoting personal and business references. 11116

WANTED capable man to work out complete project for a wood and machine screws manufacturing factory. Must be able to choose machines, train factory hands and supervise. Apply stating experience, references and salary expected, to Box 1861, NCDN. -3514

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (Chinese) wanted immediately. Reply stating qualifications and salary expected to Box 1841, NCDN. -3490

FOREIGN firm needs junior assistant accountant who has had at least five years' experience. Applications to be written by hand and to be supported by copies of certificates and references. Apply Box 1856, NCDN. 11116

WANTED Chinese girl typist, able to use English and Chinese typewriters. Good knowledge of English and Chinese essential. Reply in English and Chinese, stating education, references and salary expected, to Box 1781, NCDN. -3383

WANTED, by large foreign firm, experienced foreign lady stenotypist. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to Box 1878, NCDN. 11124

FOREIGN firm wants responsible man as godown-keeper. Applicants must be of good standing, must produce highest personal references and must be bonded either by way of deposit or by way of a fidelity company's recognition. Apply Box 1857, NCDN. 11116

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

GENTLEMAN with good qualifications, seeks office work. Salary no object. Telephone 85027. -3515

EXPERIENCED children's nurse seeks position. With amah. British family preferred. Best references. Box 1652, NCDN. -3498

WELL-educated Chinese, first-class local references, testimonials, seeks employment, secretary/translator, part/full time. Box 1858, NCDN. -3510

BAR / nightclub / hotel. Experienced, well-recommended manageress of said establishments seeks similar position. Box 1830, NCDN. -3479

CHINESE, American returned student, trustworthy, hard-worker, seeks clerical position in Chinese or foreign firm. Moderate salary. Apply to Mr. Vong, 48 Route de Sieyes. -3262

SIGHT-SINGER, profound bass, well-recommended, with academic qualification, long experience; also pianist. Weissler, 810 East Seward Road, House 43. -3418

YOUNG foreigner, good knowledge English and Japanese, seeks position in any capacity. Address Box 1748, NCDN. -3225

Business Opportunities

OLD-established neutral firm would like to hear from importers interested in indenting Italian merchandise. Box 1875, NCDN. -3545

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 11106

BOOK business at Tsingtao for sale, in prosperous conditions, world's connections. Post Office Box 258, Tsingtao. 11074

Miscellaneous

ACADEMIC painter and experienced restorer undertakes efficiently restoration of paintings, at moderate rates. Box 1849, NCDN. -3505

SPLENDID paintings by international artists are exhibited at 1310 Avenue Joffre. Free inspection. -2700

DOLLS, if broken, perfectly repaired and renovated. We also make wigs, dresses, etc. for dolls. Prices very reasonable. Dolls' Hospital, Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -2847

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED urgently, two/three rooms, bright and dry, for workshop use. Settlement or Concession. Box 1866, NCDN. -3519

BUSINESSMAN offers spacious store (cement floor), in best location of Hongkew, for godown purposes. Is also prepared to act as godown-keeper and canvasser. Box 1783, NCDN. -3366

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 11114

LADY gives massage from 2 to 9, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -2066

360 RUE Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Sœurs. Massage, from 2 to 6. -3008

Boats

FOR CHARTER: During the summer till the end of August the yacht "Pinafore". For particulars apply to R. L. or Box 1836, NCDN. 11092

For Sale—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE, two weeks only, all kinds of imported books as technical, navigation, marine engineering, political, medical, poems, plays, modern novels, classics, and children books at greatly reduced prices. Also stationery, fountain pens and leather goods. F. Ziang Kee Book Co., 635 Szechuen Road, telephone 13375. -3546

FRENCH lady, just arrived, has attractive stock of neckties, handkerchiefs, gentlemen's dressing gowns for sale. Telephone 10029 or 39/C Central Arcade, from 2 p.m. -3554

ONE genuine Persian carpet, three rugs, paintings for sale, because of removal. 1831 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -3419

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Hats, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. -3542

NEW Remington portable typewriter in A1 condition, latest model, US$30, for sale. 2094 Avenue Haig, near Zikawei. -3541

ONE piano-accordion by Hohner. Price US$40. Telephone 88005 daily from 12-4. -3539

PERSIAN carpet, 4 x 3⅜ yard and four old Persian rugs, excellent quality, privately for sale. Box 1565, NCDN. -3502

ATTRACTIVE crystalware, dinner-sets, oil paintings, miniatures, bronzes. 421 Avenue Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -3471

BED-SHEETS, bedding and cushions, rough towels and bathing gowns, good European qualities, table linen, napkins, towels, out of fine European pure linen. Box 1860, NCDN. -3513

PERSIAN carpet, 7 x 12, Ferraghan, first quality, very old and two rugs. (Kasack). Box 1850, NCDN. -3506

ADVERTISER is breaking up a valuable stamp collection and invites bona-fide collectors to let him know if they are interested in acquiring stamps or sections of the collection. Prices below catalogue. No dealers please. Address Box 1821, NCDN. 11086

ROSENTHAL dinner/tea-sets, small cups, flower design, Meissen/Dresden porcelains, splendid crystalware, bronzes, miniatures. Dr. Weiss, 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -3472

PROVISION sale. Best Keemun tea, $2.80 pound. Toilet paper, 35 cents. Rice, $1 three pounds. Tomato oval sardines, 60 cents. Salmon, 60 cents. Best cheese, $4 pound. Many others. Delivered. Zimmerman's, 215 Szechuen Road, telephone 13233. -3460

ATTRACTIVE porcelain, crystalware, glassware (tea-, liqueur-, cocktail-, wine-, ice-cream sets). 181 Avenue Dubail, Apartment 2. -3372

FOR SALE, 100 B.H.P. Deutz Diesel VM engine. Please submit offers to Box 1733, NCDN. -3309

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. We pay best price for furniture, carpets, pianos, refrigerators and household effects. Telephone 73937. 146A Route des Soeurs, 3 inside. -2897

SHIRTS made to measure. Superior "double-thread" broadcloth $15.50, "Tootal" $24. "Clydella" Wool $35. Razon's, Central Road. 11111

LATE model receipt issuing National cash register US$75; Hermes typewriters, all models. Business Machine Company, 9-A Central Road, Telephone 14292. -3437

GROW your own vegetables and flowers. Seeds 30 and 50 cent package. Max Grill, 996 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, telephone 74679. -3444

CLEARANCE sale. Blue fox, skunk jackets, silver foxes, capes. Far Eastern Credit Company, 46 Route de Grouchy. After office hours telephone for appointment 73740. -3155

SHIRTS correctly made to measure. English poplins and pure silk from $14.50. Razon's 12 Central Road. 11110

IMPERIAL Worcestershire sauce (imported), is now again on sale, at the price of 80 cents a bottle. Wing On Department Store. -2840

"FOR YOU," the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. New spring pullovers and knitted costumes, ladies' imported underwear, nightgowns and pyjamas in new fabrics. Suede/silk gloves. Belts, collars and flowers to match. Our foreign-made silk dresses and raincoats at liquidation prices for 10 days only. Orders taken. -2933

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Hats, dresses ready made, at wholesale prices. Orders taken. Room 41C, 3rd floor, Central Arcade. -1912

KOREAN apples arriving weekly from Chinnampo, first-grade $11.50 and second-grade $9 per case of 33 lb. net. Sample-box containing 18 apples $3. Obtainable at Peninsula Trading Company, authorized dealer in China, 705 Liza Building, telephone 13350 and/or 1007 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 31649. -2879

EXQUISITE porcelain, crystalware, bronzes, also carved wood curios, displayed at 1310 Avenue Joffre. -2985

Radios

EIGHT-tube Super 2 short waves, $350; also other German radios, middle and long waves radio record. 8 Chusan Road, Hongkew, telephone 51262. -3540

WANTED, secondhand radio, 1938/9 model. Short/long waves. Good tone. Please reply with particulars. Box 1872, NCDN. -3537

GARRARD, automatic changing record player, almost new, $330. Also Philco 1937 model, 11-tube, all-wave radio, in excellent condition, $300. Box 1798, NCDN. -3421

PHILCO 116X de luxe, 15 tubes, automatic tuning, four-speaker, US$200. RCA Victor, 10 tubes, $800. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, telephone 19225. 11108

FOR SALE: Blaupunkt six-tube super all-wave. Radio Record, Hongkew, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262. -3540

QUALITY radio service. RCA equipped. RCA personnelled. Radio Corporation of Asia, 361-3 Avenue Foch, telephone 87777. -2568

NEW shipment beautiful "Howard" radios arriving from America's oldest radio manufacturer. Priced for keen buyers. American Radio Equipment Company. Exclusive importers. Telephone 13750. 11006

Dancing

PROFESSOR Waldemar, famous teacher in ballroom, ballet, tap dances, gives private-class lessons, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -3073

BALLROOM dances and tap dances taught by foreign lady. 22A Route Pere Robert. -2771

Educational

WANTED, gentleman teacher for French lessons, twice weekly, evening 9-10, Broadway Mansions Hotel. State nationality, age, terms. Box 1874, NCDN. -3543

HANS Baer, concert pianist, music pedagogue, gives piano lessons, 153H/38 Route des Soeurs, telephone 75880 (9-12, 3-5). -3529

FOREIGNER, doctor of physics, would prepare students in science and mathematics, up to London B.Sc., languages of instruction: English, Italian, German. Box 1868, NCDN. -3528

WANTED, instructor of Japanese language. Please state terms. Box 1869, NCDN. -3530

CHINESE lady with knowledge of English gives lessons in Shanghai dialect, Mandarin. Box 86, NCDN. -3533

GERMAN lessons, grammar, conversation, commercial correspondence, translations by Viennese university doctor, speaks fluent English, French, Italian, best Shanghai references. Box 1862, NCDN. -3516

FOREIGN Y Chinese Classes, Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, starting Monday, March 4, 6 p.m. Private work also arranged. Apply Educational Office or telephone 82250. 11089

YOUNG lady will give English lessons in exchange for lunch. Address Box 1822, NCDN. -3463

THE SHANGHAI Business College. New session. Pitman's Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Conversation, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Many qualified have been placed in suitable office positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 11041

MANDARIN or Shanghai dialect taught at your own home by American-returned student. Apply to Mr. Vong, 48 Route de Sieyes. -3261

PIANO lessons given by experienced, successful European teacher, at pupil's or teacher's home. Gerard Pincus, 53 Chusan Road, Room 2. -3376

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Thoroughly dependable. Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 11107

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting, English, book-keeping, coding, filing. Students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney, Steno-Typist Academy, 173/301 Seymour Road. 10918

BOOKKEEPING, accountancy by experienced European teacher of book-keeping. Fred M. Cohen, accountant, 302 Cardinal Mercier, flat 2, telephone 71599. -2778

Wanted to Rent

WANTED by responsible English person, furnished flat of four or more rooms, immediately or from April onwards, for from three to six months. Willing to pay up to $650. Can give excellent references. Telephone 15633 or 70486 or write to Box 1876, NCDN. -3550

WANTED apartment by American couple. Willing to take over furniture and pay key-money. Telephone 79023. -3552

WANTED, fully-furnished three or four-roomed apartment or flat, bath, kitchen, steamheating, in Settlement or Concession, near down-town. Box 1871, NCDN. Telephone 14335/14525. -3531

GROSVENOR House, Gardens or vicinity French Club. Single lady seeks room, furnished or unfurnished, with private bathroom. No meals. Apply Box 1853, NCDN. 11115

BACHELOR (British) requires furnished room with or without board in private family, from April 1. Private bath an advantage. Full particulars to Box 1863, NCDN. -3517

WANTED by a careful British family for two or three months during the summer, a furnished house near the Columbia Country Club. Reply stating rent, etc. to Box 1835, NCDN. 11092

AMERICAN family wishes to rent unfurnished house in French Concession, five/six rooms, steamheating, garage, small garden. Box 1847, NCDN. 11096

WANTED to lease, five or six-roomed house, with garden and garage, preferably in French Concession. Reply Box 1819, NCDN. 11081

WANTED, if possible promptly, furnished or unfurnished apartment/flat of two/three rooms. Box 1745, NCDN. -3329

WANTED, two/four-roomed apartment or six/eight-roomed house. Willing pay best price. Telephone 72782. -2729

Personal

WANTED, a child. Childless English couple of good standing, wish to adopt healthy, white child, preferably not older than two years. Bright future and happy home assured. Full particulars, treated confidentially, to Box 1820, NCDN. -3420

YOUNG Chinese lady, well-educated, speaking English, wishes to meet English or American gentleman. View friendship. Address Box 1719, NCDN. -3269

N! What a mess you have made of your (and our) lives,—quite unnecessarily. Love should have given you faith and made you a little more courageous. You recommended patience. I recommend sincerity. Communicate with understanding but Silly A. -3178

On Applying for a Position

Do not enclose original testimonials, they might not be returned. Copies serve the purpose equally well.

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, 1931 Essex Super Six sedan, good condition, $1,500 or nearest. Address Box 1873, NCDN. 11122

PLYMOUTH, 1937, sedan, 16,000 miles, excellent condition. Telephone 11977, office hours. -3539

1937 Studebaker sedan, overhauled December, excellent condition, US$650. Telephone 42069. -3525

OWNER leaving, must sell 1932 Essex sedan. New battery, car still under guarantee after repairs. US$150. For details, demonstration, please apply Box 1859, NCDN. -3511

EIGHT to twelve horse-power motor-car, coupe or four-door sedan. State year, make, miles per gallon. Private party. No brokers. Box 1864, NCDN. -3516

1934 Standard Swallow, 6-cylinder, about 22 miles per gallon, in really good condition, for about US$200 or best offer. Owner leaving. Box 1865, NCDN. 11119

RCA 6-tube motor-car radio. New. Beautiful tone. $290. Radio Corporation of Asia. 361-3 Foch, telephone 87777. -3315

WANTED: open model, small, English car, 1933 onwards. Offers to Box 1829, NCDN. -3476

PLYMOUTH sedan, 1934; Rockne sedan, 1933; Pontiac coach, 1934; Morris sedan, 1936. Indian motor-cycle with side-car, 1937. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, Telephone 74500. -3501

1929 Erskine coupe for sale. Engine, tyres, battery, duco, in sound condition, new hood. Licensed to June. £25. Owner leaving. Address replies to Box 1808, NCDN. 11071

FOR SALE, 1937 Ford V8, 60 h.p. de luxe four-door saloon. Excellent condition. For quick sale US$675. Telephone 15633 or 70486 or write Box 1810, NCDN. -3443

CASH for used cars and trucks. Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -3062

1936 Chevrolet coupe, excellent condition, radio accessories. Owner leaving. US$500. Box 1689, NCDN. 11019

TRUCKS for sale, 1939 Dodge, loading capacity 14,000 lb. US$839; 11,000 lb. US$636; 1938 Dodge, 11,000, US$530; 1938 Oldsmobile, 11,000 lb., US$424. Address Box 1668, NCDN. -3208

AMERICAN Motors, Fed. Inc., U.S.A., 444 Avenue Foch, Telephone, 35646, specialise in good used cars. Pay us a visit and then compare our prices. Always a complete line in stock. Open every evening until 7, and Sunday mornings. 11112

Lost

LOST, Custom Pass for "Foreign Goods" No. AL35072, 60 cases of cigarette machines, shipped from Norfolk via U.S.A., on ms. Lexa Maersk, arrived Shanghai August 9, 1939. The above is hereby declared null and void. Universal Leaf Tobacco Co. -3520

LOST: one stamped Bill of Lading issued by N.Y.K. Line, covering 8 cs. of dyed stuff, marked CI in diamond, 2052-2054, 2049-2051, 2111-2112, Shanghai, ex ss. Sakito Maru, voyage No. 3 B/L No. 131. The above is hereby declared null and void. C. Itoh & Co., Ltd. 11067

Office Cars

ADVERTISER with car would like to share car trips alternate days with other car-owner, in vicinity Westend Gardens. Reply Box 1848, NCDN. 11097

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy, No. 2 or No. 3 Leica camera, new or used. Reply Box 1867, NCDN. -3523

WANTED to buy about 200,000 red or blue, big-size old bricks, to be delivered in French Concession at once. State price and size. Address Box 1851, NCDN. -3506

WANTED used radios, Local or all-wave. State make, price. Address Box 1607, NCDN or Telephone 86149. -3074

STAMP collection or single stamps wanted to buy. 822/C Joffre, Telephone 77911. 7-9 p.m. -3467

WANTED to buy, gold bracelet about 1½—2 in. wide. Apply Box 1845, NCDN. -3496

WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing: suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, telephone 33284, Mr. Corts. -3440

WILL pay best price for book "Mathematics for the Millions", by Lancelot Hogben. Reply Box 1801, NCDN. -3431

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m. 1-3, 6-8 p.m. daily. -2969

Rooms Without Board

TO LET: Big and small rooms, unfurnished in new-constructed house. Rooms on ground floor also suitable for professional purpose or office. On view: 2-5 p.m. Route Magy 270/2 corner Rue Maresca, near Rue Say-Zoong. -3507

NICE, convenient rooms to let, per day only. Bubbling Well Road, telephone 36593 from 1-3 p.m. -3549

TO LET, $100: two-roomed flat with private bathroom, Hungjao district. Ten minutes' walk from bus stop. Box 1880, NCDN.

FURNISHED room to let. For particulars, apply 1236 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 8. Telephone 77784. -3462

TO LET, large room, centre French Concession. Apply 118 Route des Soeurs, House 10, Flat 3. (No refugees). -3461

FOR RENT: Furnished and unfurnished rooms for immediate occupation. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -3238

TO LET, in private home, two furnished rooms, $105, $65, steamheating, use kitchen, near Route Say Zoong, telephone 76941, 8-10, 1-3. -3426

Rooms with Board

COSGROVE House, 1220/50 Avenue Road. Comfortable, furnished two rooms, private bath, excellent food, large garden. Telephone 31018. -3481

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SERVICES of pedigreed male Alsatian required immediately. Telephone 38600. -3526

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COOK and boy available, both recommended by previous employers. Box 1877, NCDN. 11123

WANTED cook-boy. Briton living Hamilton House requires cook-boy immediately. Must be good valet and well-recommended. Telephone 10529, or 16121 during office hours. -3544

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72782. General Employment Agency Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs. Foreign management. Quick service. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2816

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WANTED to buy 5-6 mow land, south side Hungjao Road, near Macleod Road. Full details to Box 1834, NCDN. 11091

FOR SALE, 0,750 mow of vacant land on Avenue Petain, opposite American School. Apply C. Magar & Co., 259 Kiangse Road. -3500

WANTED to buy modern residence, including land, 1-2 mow, French Concession. State lowest price. No brokers. Box 1755, NCDN. -3349

VALUABLE corner lot, North Szechuen/Jukong Roads, opposite Isis Theatre. Area approximately 4 mow. British Title Deed. Offers to Box 1738, NCDN. -3219

Unfurnished Houses

INSPECTION welcome. 158/14 Route Destelan, rent $200 (six rooms, one bathroom). 595 Route Freiupt, rent $200 (three rooms, one bathroom). 156 Route Destelan, rent $250 (six rooms, two bathrooms). 1331C Joffre, one-roomed modern apartment, inclusive rent $140. Further particulars, Krivoss, 1331 Joffre. 11077

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Furnished Apartments

TWO-roomed furnished flat with bath, private residence, may be taken separately. Verandah, garden, 54 Route Grouchy. -3535

TO LET, three-roomed furnished flat. Also room. Next to Jessfield Park, 37/115 Brenan Road, Telephone 22794. -3093

Unfurnished Apartments

TO LET, two-roomed apartment, all comfort, best location French Concession, rent $200. Apply General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, room 122. -3546

TWO-ROOMED flat, Concession, no key-money, reasonable rent, available April. 2 Peking Road, Room 111. -3532

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